NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

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THE NEW ENGLAND GALAXY

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AGENTS.

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MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

DOMESTIC PSALMODY.

Being a collection of sacred music, adapted to the purposes of family and public worship, arranged for one, two, three or four voices, with an accompaniment for the organ or piano forte—No 1. Published by S. H. Parker, Boston.

On a recurrence to the pages of history, we find that the earliest efforts of musical science, owe their origin to the learning and industry of the followers of the Christian church who were the first to methodize the knowledge of harmony, and among the numberless musicians who have devoted themselves to this department, it will be found there are many who have trod the same path, but in the sublime effusions of *Mozart, Haydn* and *Beethoven*, we discover a new style of musical composition.

In those arts which address themselves to the imagination as well as the senses, it will be found there is a continual progression, according to the delicacy, strength, extension and polish of that directing faculty which enlarges the bounds of our perceptions, and affords fresh means of enjoyment. If Psalmody be of importance in public or private worship, it follows that such compositions, are subjects of much moment. We are aware that many think nothing is more easy than to write a psalm tune, judging, it is presumed, from the *shortness* and *simplicity* which constitute its essential requisites. But to us, these essentials constitute a real and considerable difficulty, which can only be fairly overcome by one who has both genius and knowledge in his art.

The congregations of the Episcopal Churches are made important actors throughout the whole of her service, they do not go to *hear* Mass, like the Romanists, nor like the Congregationalists or Presbyterians, to *listen* to long extempore prayers, uttered only by the officiating minister, but they are called upon to take an active part in the divine office, and the priest himself, in his addresses and adjuration, seems hardly more necessary than the people who reply to him.

The advantages of this mode of public worship have been so repeatedly proved, by those far more competent to the task, than we are, that we shall not presume to dwell upon them—indeed we should not have touched upon the subject at all, had it not been for the purpose of observing, that the system of psalmody, which has grown up among us, seems to have had its foundation in the same wise principles which have originated, and which govern the whole of our scriptural liturgy. We are most sincere lovers of choral service. But we wish to ask the question, shall the people at large praise God, or shall they only be required to attend while 'singing men and singing women' perform that delightful office. Whoever has reflected at all on the constitution of the human mind cannot, we think, hesitate in the answer which must be given on this occasion.

Praise and thanksgiving produce in us a lively frame of mind, the glories and exalted attributes of the Creator—the mercies and inestimable benefits which he has conferred on his creatures, are there set before us; all the most delightful feelings of our nature are excited, love, joy and gratitude glow within our bosoms; a holy flame kindles in our hearts, and for a time, mortal man, in sacred unison with his fellows, has a taste of that happiness which is enjoyed by the blessed in heaven. We are of opinion it would be highly improper to exclude any one from the pleasures which flow from the exercise of praise and thanksgiving, because he does not possess 'skill in music;' nobody pretends to assert that a knowledge of elocution, or even of grammar, is necessary to enable a man to say his prayers publicly, therefore as the *moral* effect, and not the *musical*, is the chief thing to be attended to in all that concerns religious duties we may safely affirm that any one with a sincere and grateful heart, is competent to join the church 'in hymns and holy psalms.' But we are also of opinion, that 'nature and instinct' *do* supply most persons with sufficient musical art for the purpose we have in view. Few indeed are born with so little voice, or with organs of hearing so obtuse, as not to be able to catch those simple melodies which our service requires. And what is that incessant imitation of each others singing, which every where prevails among mankind but a species of education. Incorrect, truly and imperfect, but sufficient to enable the most illiterate to join in the office of thanksgiving directed by the church.

If what we have observed be correct—if it be delightful to sing praises to the Most High, and decent and proper, that every one should join in the holy exercise, to the best of his ability—then the sad abuses which have prevailed, call on us for reform and improvement.

Feeling an interest upon this subject, we have offered a few remarks to those who feel a desire to promote the advancement. It is not necessary to go into any thing like a description of the effects produced on the mind by musical sounds, for there are few, who have not experienced them. We are all aware of the sympathetic nature of our feelings, and no feelings are more sympathetic than those of devotion, we conceive from the cultivation of classical psalmody no inconsiderable advantage may accrue to religion. Every one must certainly admit, that it is of the highest importance to improve the present state of psalmody. This we are convinced can only be done by the superior classes of the Congregations themselves; so long as they stand aloof—so long as they are indifferent to join in this part of public worship, so long it must languish and remain in its present state. But we look for better things from them, their persevering zeal in the pursuit of so many objects which tend to general improvement, and the edification, and consequent happiness of the lower classes of society, lead us to think that hereafter, nothing more than the suggestion of their own hearts will be necessary to induce them to patronise a work which will be of much importance to the lovers of classical psalmody.

The highly respected author of 'Domestic Psalmody,' in his preface, says, 'It may not unreasonably be demanded, what can be the necessity for the new publication that now offers itself to the notice of the musical world? The answer is, that it is calculated to fill a space not exactly occupied by former publications. It is thought that there is room for a collection of sacred music, the object of which shall be to supply those that cultivate this department of the art with the means of a pure and delightful amusement in the domestic circle. Sacred music of this description,* may be intermingled with that of a secular character to great advantage as regards instruction in this pleasing art; for it is well known that a pure style of ecclesiastical music furnishes the best discipline for the cultivation of the natural powers of the human voice. But while the present work may in some degree answer this valuable purpose, it must be stated that it is undertaken with a higher design. There are doubtless many families in which music is cultivated, not only as the means of affording an innocent recreation, but also tending to promote the spirit of cheerful and heart-felt piety. Will it not be desirable to such families to be supplied with a selection of words and an arrangement of tunes adapted to their morning and evening devotions, and also to those meetings which sometimes take place on the Lord's Day, when the dispersed members of a domestic circle gather together, to strengthen the bonds of parental, fraternal and filial affection.'

We earnestly recommend the publication of 'Domestic Psalmody,' as a work, having attained the highest degree of excellence and truly worthy of its talented author. [illegible]

*This work is intended to be published in numbers of [illegible] elegant folio pages.

hope to see its use adopted by the enlightened and discerning [illegible] by uniting cordially in its adoption, so that when assembled and met together they may 'set forth the most worthy praise of God, and to ask those things necessary as well for the body as the soul.'

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

CHESTER HARDING.

[The following notice of this artist, is abridged from a biographical notice in Dunlap's History of the Arts of Design.]

Mr Harding was born in Conway, Mass. Sept 1st, 1792. His minority was spent with his parents, and his time was occupied in the summer, in Agricultural pursuits, in the winter in acquiring the rudiments of education. At one-and-twenty he commenced the trade of *chair making*, and continued in it two years, after which he became country innkeeper; failing to accumulate property in this and other occupations, he embarked on the Allegheny in a flat boat with his wife and child, and floated down the stream to Pittsburgh.

At Pittsburgh, Mr Harding opened a sign painter's shop. Here he became acquainted with a Mr Nelson, 'an ornamental sign and portrait painter,' and was so much enamoured of his pictures that he sat for his own, and caused his wife to sit for hers. 'Mr Nelson,' says Harding, 'was one of that class of painters who have secret modes of painting faces, and would sell a "receipt," but saw no advantage that could possibly grow out of his *giving* his experience to another, so that I never saw my own portrait in an unfinished state, nor would he let me be present at the painting of my wife's portrait. Here I must date the commencement of my present line of life. These pictures, although as bad as could be produced in any new country, were, nevertheless, models for my study and objects of my admiration. Soon after I took these pictures home, I began to analyze them; and it was not long before I set a palette, and seating myself before my wife, made my first attempt. In this I was eminently successful; and I question if I have ever felt more unalloyed pleasure in contemplating what I might consider at the time my pet picture, than I did when I first discovered a likeness to my wife in my own work.—This success led me to think much of portrait painting, and I began to grow disgusted with my vocation, neglected my customers, and thought seriously of following my newly discovered goddess, regardless of consequences.'

Harding painted a few portraits in Pittsburgh, he then migrated to Paris, Kentucky, where he took rooms and commenced business, charging $25, a price 'which to the high-minded Kentuckians was a trifle, though to him it seemed exorbitant.' After he had painted a hundred heads he felt sufficiently in funds to visit Philadelphia, in which city he spent five or six weeks in looking at the portraits of Sully and others. He thought his pictures, after his return, were not so good as he had painted before he had thought so much of the art and its intricacies, and the knowledge of the many obstacles necessary to be overcome before he could arrive at distinction in the art, had the effect of intimidating him, and it was sometime before he could get into his former free style of painting. About this time too, people began to lose their *free* style of paying; as the currency of the State had become deranged, and all classes were obliged to curtail their expenses.

After shifting his residence many times, he made a move to St Louis, where he put his price up to $40. In the autumn of 1821, he took rooms in the city of Washington.—During the winter and spring he painted something like forty heads, and in the autumn following came to this city, 'chiefly on a pilgrimage to Stuart.' 'I saw him,' says the artist, 'and many of his works, and felt, as every artist must feel, that he was without a rival in this country.' By the solicitation of a friend, Mr Harding was induced to open rooms in Northampton, Mass. where he was employed by some Boston gentlemen, who succeeded in persuading him to remove to this city. During his first short residence, Mr Harding says: 'Mr Stuart is too well known to allow of the supposition, that my portrits could bear any sort of comparison with his; yet while I had a vast deal more offered than I could execute, Mr Stuart was allowed to waste his time in idleness, from want of sitters. I can account for this public freak only by the circumstance of my being a backwoodsman, newly caught; and my being self-taught was trumpeted about much to my advantage.' No '*public freak*' is needed now to send sitters to Mr Harding.

In London, the artist says that for a month or two, his 'mind was in the greatest confusion. I was perfectly solitary; and from seeing so much of art, instead of being stimulated to exertion by it, became in a degree indifferent to all the sublime works that were within my reach. I felt that the old masters had been much over-rated, and that the greatest merit their works possessed was, that they bore evident marks of antiquity. I don't know whether any other artist, on his first visiting the treasures of art in the old world, has been for a time satiated with them as I was— * * * By degrees, however, as I became familiar with the works of Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua, and others, I began to feel a change of feeling towards the old masters. I began to see new beauties every day in Raphael's Cartoons, which at first struck me as little better than scene painting at the theatre.'

Mr Harding, found his London life solitary, from the contrast between his situation there, and that which he had just left in Boston, and 'felt more mortification than he was willing to admit, at discovering that he was not so rich in acquirements as his friends had very innocently led him to think.' He shook off his apathy, however, and it soon became his greatest pleasure to visit those very works in which he had at first been so much disappointed. He found it necessary to paint portraits or shorten his stay in London. Among the first was a portrait of Mr Rush, the then Minister at St James, which was remarkably successful, and had the effect of inducing others to sit. It also procured his introduction to the wealthy and the titled. During his three years stay in Great Britain he painted to the amount of $12,000, which was just sufficient to defray his expenses. We shall conclude this sketch by a quotation from the Artist's letter to Mr Dunlap.

'I was an exhibiter at Somerset House, every year while I was in England. I always profited by the comparison of my pictures with those about them, although it was always at the expense of my vanity. I invariably found that my pictures looked better to me, while in my own room, than they did by the side of the distinguished artists of the day. I used sometimes to indulge the feeling, that I had not justice done me in the hanging of my pictures at the royal Academy: but I was compelled to admit, after due reflection, that the committee had done me more justice in placing me where they did, than if they had placed me more conspicuously in comparison with better painters. And I am led to believe, that the body of artists who have the management of this great institution are actuated by feelings entirely liberal, free from jealousy or envy. There is a charm even in the bare walls of Somerset House, that excites a student to emulation: but when those walls are filled with the works of cotemporary artists, one cannot but feel proud of his profession, and disposed to give himself up to its study, caring for nothing else. Unfortunately for that state of mind which is perfect bliss, the worldly cares about house-rent, food, and clothing, for his wife and children, will break the spell. I am thoroughly convinced, that had I been a bachelor, when I was in London, I should have been there at this time. But I then had a wife and four children, which rendered it necessary that I should realize a certain amount of money every year. When an artist is harrassed in his financial concerns, his mind is in no state to pursue the arts with pleasure or profit.

'I visited Paris; but my stay was so short, and my ignorance of the language [illegible]

MISCELLANY.

[From the Russian Anthology.]

THE CHURCH-YARD.—By Karamsin.

FIRST VOICE.

How frightful the grave! how deserted and drear!
With the howl of the storm wind; the creak of the bier;
And the white bones all clattering together!

SECOND VOICE.

How peaceful the grave! its quiet how deep:
Its zephyrs breathe calmly, and soft is its sleep,
And flowrets perfume it with ether.

FIRST VOICE.

There riots the blood-crested worm on the dead,
And the yellow skull serves the foul toad for a bed,
And the snake in its nettle-weeds hiss.

SECOND VOICE.

How lovely, how sweet the repose of the tomb,
No tempests are there—but the nightingales come,
And sing the sweet chorus of bliss.

FIRST VOICE.

The ravens of night flap their wings o'er the grave,
'Tis the vulture's abode—'tis the wolf's dreary cave,
Where they [illegible]

SECOND VOICE.

There the coney at evening disports with his love,
Or rests on the sod; while the turtles above,
Repose in the bough that o'erhangs.

FIRST VOICE.

There darkness and dampness with poisonous breath,
And loathsome decay fill the dwelling of death;
The trees are all barren and bare!

SECOND VOICE.

O, sweet are the breezes that play round the tomb,
And sweet with the violet's wafted perfume,
With lilies and jessamine fair.

FIRST VOICE.

The pilgrim who reaches this valley of tears,
Would fain hurry by, and with trembling and fears,
He is launched on the wreck-covered river!

SECOND VOICE.

The traveller outworn with life's pilgrimage dreary,
Lays down his rude staff like one that is weary,
And sweetly reposes forever.

[From the London Court Magazine.]

THE RELATION THAT TOOK A LIKING TO ME.

Were you, my reader, ever troubled with a deaf aunt! If not, heaven prosper you in the same enviable and happy fortune! you cannot do better under the sky. But should you chance to be in the pitiable condition I am, I feel a most brotherly yearning for your society—a desire of trafficking with you in that mutually necessary article—consolation. I entertain a most Christian pity for you. I hear your whines and groans escaping at all times like those of a malefactor.

You are hoarse with shouting; you have stormed into her 'portcullises of ears' till your eyes are bloodshot and half way out of your head. Your teeth are blown down by blasts of breath from the interior, and your nose is compressed like a negro's by being squeezed against the sides of her impenetrable head. Are these things not so? Is not this your actual condition? Then, depend upon it, you never had a thorough *nut-deaf* aunt in the whole course your existence.

He was a cunning chap who first served his time at the back of experience, and found out that she taught her servants wisdom. I never could find out the due value of ears, till I had learned by experience what it was to lack them. Not that my aunt Judith had been deprived of these organs—oh no, she had a pair, but unluckily like a blank window in a mansion, they served only for show—very handsome and elaborate outside, but stopped up with bricks and mortar. Nothing short of a pair of forge-bellows could drive a breath into them.

I remember the time when at my own home, and free to range field and forest for sport from one year's end to another, I had a pleasant soul, and was altogether one of those easy-minded, dough like sort of lads, who care not a toss what shape they are, providing every thing else be agreeable, who are always high spirited, can be easily amused at less than nothing, and who, according to Cocker of Stratford-on avon, 'will evermore peep through their eyes, and laugh like parrots at a bag-piper.' But after those merciless old folks, my parents had turned me over for a year's sessionizing with my aunt Judith, I soon came to have such a leaden, sedate, and 'vinegar aspect' as led visitors to think I was (as the Scotch say) 'her own veritable chiel.'

Before my year with her was out, a most disastrous misfortune befel me, for unluckily I discovered that somehow or other the old lady had taken a liking to me! My nervous sensibility was shocked—what in the world would become of me? I could not talk to her; she was stone deaf. My mind, at best, never rested above five minutes, for I was always obliged to storm at such a rate, that any person overhearing our most peaceable conversation, would absolutely imagine we were going raging mad, tearing one another to tatters, to very rags; for, by a strange fatality, she always shouted as loud as those were compelled to do who addressed her. I could not be kissing her all day, that was out of the question—once when I arrived, and once, when I should go home again, I felt to be sufficiently satisfactory—at least to me. I could not even take her a walking, for she was like, perhaps, your own aunt, dear reader—a fixture in the parlor.

The maid regularly planted her after breakfast in the chair, if a cold morning, by the fireside, like a clothes-horse; or if the sun shone, over against the window, where, with one side of the Venetian blind open, she would sit gazing on the garden till dusk, having an old china bowl of soup brought for nourishment in the middle of the day, without subjecting herself to a remove. She always insisted on being shifted as seldom as possible, for she was a thorough household economist and felt the truth of that apothegm of poor Richard's, 'three removes are as bad as a fire.' I have known her sit looking through the same pane of glass on the same grass-plot, as patient as a hatching barn door fowl for nine hours without winking.

As for giving a formal description of her, I esteem it altogether unnecessary. She was but one of which a specimen may be found in almost every standing family in the country. She was one of those whose white crimped muslin caps fit close to the face, just beyond the forehead, like the fringe of a tart; with here and there a glimpse of a sable-silvered ghost of curls peeping by stealth. Her mouth was an irregular, horizontal aperture, dipping at the ends; the loins of her nose thick and her upper eye lids, like two pent-houses, with one of her hands on the knob of her chair arm, and the other cast carelessly into her ample lap, as if she had discarded the use of it altogether.

Such was 'the relation that took a liking to me;' it was a strange phenomenon. I did not think she could like any thing under heaven but her chair, her book, and her ottoman.

I have many times observed, however, amongst other things, how her natural piety would break, like momentary sunshine, through the habitual apathy of her existence. The rubbing of her spectacles was an inevitable a forerunner of this, as knives and forks were of dinner. She would spend one quarter of an hour in wiping her glasses, another in adjusting them to the exact point of sight, ring the bell for Mary to bring the Bible with a large type, run over and purble her eyes with the generations of Shem, Ham, and Japhet not above five minutes at most, and then either fall asleep and let the ponderous volume fall upon her toes, or lay it aside at her elbow, shouting like Stentor. 'Ay, my eyes get worser and worser, I shall be stone blind soon, as well as stone deaf.' Then she would pocket her spectacles again, and fix her eyes on the window among the plants in the garden just as a [illegible]

[illegible]

Seriously after my [illegible] time, that I obtained my release and gave them only on an especial promise that I would return as soon as possible. I was tempted to [illegible] although I felt a [illegible] as long as earth stood, to keep my word. Remember, these were all the recommendations of youth, flippant and foolish enough. But the human heart and feelings, and most [illegible] are not to be depended on. A few years past away, and things underwent a change. As we grow out of youth into manhood, the world becomes another place, we look at it in another light, and with different feelings. So it was with me and my aunt Judith; [illegible] for the first time, I no longer saw her as my tormentor, but a nice, quiet, genteel, peaceable old lady, a person whom I ever admire—one not given, even on the most pressing occasions, to listening. I knew she had no ear for either a key hole or a door a-jar, and therefore I hold her company in a house very tolerable. My aunt was [illegible] as a pan cake; and that to a nephew just getting into those years when a young gentleman begins to talk what no old woman should overhear, was no ordinary blessing. I hate people, who listen to private conversation, and especially when I am in such delicate company as to whisper pretty things to be said; because folks are apt to imagine all pretty sayings to be nonsense [illegible]

During a few years past of my absence there had been an addition to my aunt's household, by the return from school of her daughter Julia, her mother's own in every thing, save deafness, and paleness, and other qualities seemly in the aged, but disagreeable in a young lady. My sister who returned home at the same time, and from the same school, gave me an enticing description of my cousin Julia. I have a liking to cousins, when they are pretty and simple, and redolent of that hoyden modesty so observable in country-bred damsels.

So, do you know, I took it in my head to go down and see my aunt. I said no more about my cousin than if she had not been there. However, that I might not take, nor be taken by surprise—for I hate to catch an otherwise pretty young lady with her hair in paper, and a morning splash print dress on—I sent a note, letting the old lady know at what time I should pay my respects to her; but having previously known her taciturnity, and the way she had of reading a letter to herself, and then doubling it up, and thrusting it to the lowest deep of her unfathomable wallet, among a chaos of pin-cushions, papers, keys, cough lozenges, and, mayhap, a cake or two of Grantham gingerbread. I took care to write my note in a hand beyond the reach of her glasses, so that any how she would be under the necessity of submitting it for interpretation to her daughter Julia.

The contrivance insured, not only that my pretty cousin would, to a certainty, be informed of my intended visit, but also that the particular period of its fulfilment should not be overlooked, for a damsel does not easily forget such visiters: whereas, if the matter had been left to my aunt alone, it might have stood a good chance of being forgotten, since I have known her to receive written notice of coming friends a few days beforehand, and then be as surprised to see them when they got there as if they were just born in the world.—When I once more got down into the country, I found Miss Julia to be to the full as good as her description, and better, so far as a man's judgement of a lady may be preferred to a lady's.

I shook my old aunt like a palsy, and caused the pent-houses of her eyes to be for once taken off their dim suspension. I gave her all the compliments I had saved for Julia, and expatiated both largely and loudly upon the pleasantness of the weather, without stopping to inquire whether she heard me or not. Placing my chin on the top of the blind at the old window—it was the same as it was seven years ago, alike to-day and yesterday—descanted on the beauties of the garden prospect; and, among the rest, made what I thought a sentimental remark about the old church tower, which rose beyond the boundary plantation. My old aunt's ears did not catch the words—'Ah, ah,' said she. I repeated it; she looked at me half a moment, and then said, 'I am getting so very deaf.' I then hallooed it out again in a style which made me ashamed of my self, setting the yard dog a barking, and frightening a pair of guinea fowls off the lawn. The old lady still did not appear to be enlightened; she looked bewildered; while she turned to her daughter Julia with 'I don't hear what he says'—Julia reddened, and taking the words out of my mouth, absolutely beat them into the old lady's drama.

'My cousin says, the old church tower looks very solemn and picturesque, from the window.' 'Oh!' she screamed out at the top of her voice, although from the answer she made, I verily believe she did not hear a word—'Oh! yes, they whistle very nicely all day long, both night and morning.' Miss Julia, for laughing, dare not look again at her mother; and I myself most heartily prayed I could whistle equally well, for if she cou'd hear one, she then might have some small chance of apprehending the other. This, in fact was her worst failing; as if not content to have people's throats torn two or three times a day of necessity, she no sooner observed one's lip's moving in the way of discourse, than she wanted to know what it was about, and thus every odd end of conversation that happened to catch the tail of her eye to be rehearsed again and again until every word of it haunted the imagination six months after: I have known the cook to be to the full half an hour in drumming into her, that the eggs were cooked enough.

At last, Miss Julia and I learned to talk thro' our teeth, and then indeed, I found her deafness a most convenient accommodation; for a man does not always talk to his cousin in a style which requires the presence of her mother. In this respect any deaf aunt was mostly as good as if she were absent, only sometimes she would catch a stray smile, or a something which betokened that there was a kind of conversation going forward, and then I was obliged to put her off with an answer of a complexion somewhat different from the real subject of the debate. I dare say by this time, the reader smells a rat; if so, there is no occasion to lengthen an already too long story. Courtships are very pleasant to those engaged in them; but horribly tedious to every body unconcerned. To hear one described is, in my opinion, tantamount to standing by while a person sucks sugar.

At the end of six months we agreed that nothing better could be done than making up a marriage between us; but from that unlucky moment I felt most severely the real curse of the deafness. I would have given half my fortune if my intended mother-in-law could have had better ears. If, good reader, you have yourself either been upon the eve of marriage, or had a daughter to tempt any one else upon it, you know it is a subject not to be bolted on a sudden, like a cannon shot; there are always some preparatory exercises which cannot be dispensed with—hints, innuendos and expressions drifting that way by accident.

Now, after I had fully agreed with Miss Julia, it took me full two months in breaking the ice to my blessed aunt, and then I had to do it in such a voice, that the banns might almost better have been published thrice at church before an assemblage of the whole parish. In making my intention known to her I could not but inform the whole neighborhood out of my own mouth—only think of the misery of a bashful man, like myself, being obliged to cry out as lustily as a bellman, that I had a desire to make my cousin Julia a woman of the world!

Under heaven, I had better caused it to be advertised in the next town's paper, or proclaimed in the market place; even then the old lady was not satisfied. She said she objected to the match until she had heard all the arrangements; and though I gave her to understand that if we waited until she had heard the whole of them we should die as veritable maid and bachelor as we were born, I could not bring her over. She still insisted on being first made acquainted with every tittle of the affair. I was in an agony; and while I endeavored [illegible]

[illegible]

them, male and female, big and little, they have ears as big as kittens, and do hereafter think of going stone deaf, in preference to getting a fortune.

[From Friendship's Offering, for 1835.]

SONG.

BY WILLIAM HOWITT.

'Up, Mary, love, up! for the bees is awake,
And, 'tis really high time that your ear should forsake
That pillow—most properly pressed through the night,
But quite out of place in this birth-hour of light.

Then up, my love, up! and here, while you dress,
Will I try the warm depth of my love to express;
And, as Byron declared it called up 'realms of fairy,'
I shall sing in the praise of thy matchless name 'Mary!'

Sweet name! like a love-sigh it melts from the lips,
And deep in the heart-fount of feeling it dips;
Its music [illegible]
Of all names in England there's no name like Mary!

In 'Caroline' Norton 'tis true there's a spell,
And liquid's the tone that trills forth L. E. L.;
Fond names sound to bless both the boudoir and dairy—
But of all names in England there's no name like Mary!

Ellen is lovely, Sue gentle, and Kate,
With Fanny and Clara, may bother your pate;
And Betsy, and Polly, and Lizzy may scare ye—
But of all names in England there's no name like Mary!

Ah, why did the vulgar invent the word Poll?
Not Oliver Cromwell, when called simple Noll,
Had half so much cause to complain of 'quandary,'
As woman degraded to Polly from Mary.

Then up, Mary, up!' &c.

[From the New England Magazine.]

THE GRAY CHAMPION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF 'THE GENTLE BOY.'

There was once a time, when New England groaned under the actual pressure of heavier wrongs, than those threatened ones which brought on the Revolution. James II. the bigoted successor of Charles the Voluptuous, had annulled the charters of all the colonies, and sent a harsh and unprincipled soldier to take away our liberties and endanger our religion. The administration of Sir Edmund Andros lacked scarcely a single characteristic of tyranny: a Governor and Council, holding office from the King, and wholly independent of the country; laws made and taxes levied without concurrence of the people, immediate or by their representatives; the rights of private citizens violated, and the titles of all landed property declared void; the voice of complaint stifled by restrictions on the press; and, finally, disaffection overawed by the first band of mercenary troops that ever marched on our free soil. For two years, our ancestors were kept in sullen submission, by that filial love which had invariably secured their allegiance to the mother country, whether its head chanced to be a Parliament, Protector, or popish Monarch. Till these evil times, however, such allegiance had been merely nominal, and the colonies had ruled themselves, enjoying far more freedom, than is even yet the privilege of the native subjects of Great Britain.

At length, a rumor reached our shores, that the Prince of Orange had ventured on an enterprise, the success of which would be the triumph of civil and religious rights and the salvation of New England. It was but a doubtful whisper; it might be false, or the attempt might fail; and, in either case, the man, that stirred against King James, would lose his head. Still the intelligence produced a marked effect. The people smiled mysteriously in the streets, and threw bold glances at their oppressors; while, far and wide, there was a subdued and silent agitation, as if the slightest signal would rouse the whole land from its sluggish despondency. Aware of their danger, the rulers resolved to avert it by an imposing display of strength, and perhaps to confirm their despotism by yet harsher measures. One afternoon in April, 1689, Sir Edward Andros and his favorite councillors, being warm with wine, assembled the red-coats of the Governor's Guard, and made their appearance in the streets of Boston. The sun was near setting when the march commenced.

The roll of the drum, at that unquiet crisis, seemed to go through the streets, less as the martial music of the soldiers, than as a muster-call to the inhabitants themselves. A multitude, by various avenues, assembled in King-street, which was destined to be the scene, nearly a century afterwards, of another encounter between the troops of Britain, and a people struggling against her tyranny. Though more than sixty years had elapsed, since the Pilgrims came, this crowd of their descendants still showed the strong and sombre features of their characters, perhaps more strikingly in such a stern emergency than on happier occasions. There was the sober garb, the general severity of mien, the gloomy but undismayed, expression, the scriptural forms of speech, and the confidence in Heaven's blessing on a righteous cause, which would have marked a band of the original Puritans, when threatened by some peril of the wilderness. Indeed, it was not yet time for the old spirit to be extinct; since there were men in the street, that day, who had worshipped there beneath the trees, before a house was reared to the God, for whom they had become exiles. Old soldiers of the Parliament were here too, smiling grimly at the thought, that their aged arms might strike another blow against the house of Stuart. Here also, were the veterans of King Phillip's war, who had burnt villages and slaughtered young and old, with pious fierceness, while the godly souls throughout the land were helping them with prayer. Several ministers were scattered among the crowd, which, unlike all other mobs, regarded them with such reverence, as if there were sanctity in their very garments. These holy men exerted their influence to quiet the people, but not to disperse them. Meantime, the purpose of the Governor, in disturbing the peace of the town, at a period when the slightest commotion might throw the country into a ferment, was almost the universal subject of inquiry, and variously explained.

'Satan will strike his master-stroke presently,' cried some, 'because he knoweth that his time is short. All our godly pastors are to be dragged to prison! We shall see them at a Smithfield fire in King-street!'

Hereupon, the people of each parish gathered closer round their minister, who looked calmly upwards and assumed a more apostolic dignity, as well befitted a candidate for the highest honor of his profession the crown of martyrdom.—It was actually fancied at that period, that New-England might have a John Rogers of her own, to take the place of that worthy in the Primer.

'The Pope of Rome has given orders for a new St Bartholomew!' cried others. 'We are to be massacred, man and male child!'

Neither was this rumor wholly discredited, although the wiser class believed the Governor's object somewhat less atrocious. His predecessor under the old charter, Bradstreet, a venerable companion of the first settlers, was known to be in town. There were grounds for conjecturing, that Sir Edmund Andros intended, at once, to strike terror, by a parade of military force, and to confound the opposite faction, by possessing himself of their chief.

'Stand firm for the old charter Governor!' shouted the crowd, seizing upon the idea. 'The good old Governor Bradstreet!'

While this cry was at the loudest, the people were surprised by the well known figure of Governor Bradstreet himself, a patriarch of nearly ninety, who appeared on the elevated steps of a door, and, with characteristic mildness besought them to submit to the constituted authorities.

'My children,' concluded this venerable person, 'do nothing rashly. Cry not aloud, but pray for the welfare of New England, and expect patiently what the Lord will do in this matter!'

The event was soon to be decided. All this time, the roll of the drum had been approaching through Cornhill, louder and deeper, till, with reverberations from house to house, and the regular tramp of martial footsteps, it burst into the street. A double rank of soldiers made their appearance, occupying the whole breadth of the passage, with shouldered matchlocks, and matches burning, so as to present a row of fires in the dusk. Their steady march was like the progress of a machine, that would roll irresistibly over every thing in its way. Next, moving slowly, with a confused clatter of hoofs on the pavement, rode a party of mounted gentlemen, the central figure being Sir Edmund Andros, elderly, but erect and soldier-like. Those around him were his favorite councillors, and the bitterest foes of New-England. At his right hand rode Edward Randolph, our arch enemy, that 'blasted wretch,' as Cotton Mather calls him, who achieved the downfall of our ancient government, and was followed with a sensible curse, through life and to his grave. On the other side was Bullivant, scattering jests and mockery as he rode along. Dudley came behind, with a downcast look, dreading, as well he might, to meet the indignant gaze of the people, who beheld him their only countryman by birth, among the oppressors of his native land. The captain of a frigate in the harbor, and two or three civil officers under the crown, were also there. But the figure which most attracted the public eye, and stirred up the deepest feeling, was the Episcopal clergyman of King's Chapel, riding haughtily among the [illegible]

[illegible]

that does not grow out of the nature of things and the character of the people. On one side the religious multitude, with their sad visages and dark attire, and on the other, the group of despotic rulers, with the high churchman in the midst, and here and there a crucifix at their bosoms, all magnificently clad, flushed with wine, proud of unjust authority, and scoffing at the universal groan. And the mercenary soldiers, waiting but the word to deluge the street with blood, showed the only means by which obedience could be secured.

'Oh! Lord of Hosts,' cried a voice among the crowd, 'provide a Champion for thy people!'

This ejaculation was loudly uttered, and served as a herald's cry, to introduce a remarkable personage. The crowd had rolled back, and were now huddled together nearly at the extremity of the street, while the soldiers had advanced no more than a third of its length. The intervening space was empty—a paved solitude, between lofty edifices, which threw almost a twilight shadow over it. Suddenly, there was seen the figure of an ancient man, who seemed to have emerged from among the people, and was walking by himself along the centre of the street, to confront the armed band. He wore the old Puritan dress, a dark cloak and a steeple-crowned hat, in the fashion of at least fifty years before, with a heavy sword upon his thigh, but a staff in his hand, to assist the tremulous gait of age.

When at some distance from the multitude, the old man turned slowly round, displaying a face of antique majesty, rendered doubly venerable by the hoary beard that descended on his breast. He made a gesture at once of encouragement and warning, then turned again and resumed his way.

'Who is this gray patriarch?' asked the young men of their sires.

'Who is this venerable brother?' asked the old men among themselves.

But none could make reply. The fathers of the people, those of four-score years and upwards, were disturbed, deeming it strange that they should forget one of such evident authority, whom they must have known in their early days, the associate of Winthrop and all the old Councillors, giving laws, and making prayers, and leading them against the savage. The elderly men ought to have remembered him, too, with locks as grey in their youth, as their own were now. And the young! How could he have passed so utterly from their memories—that hoary sire the relic of long departed times, whose awful benediction had surely been bestowed on their uncovered heads, in childhood?

'Whence did he come? What was his purpose? Who can this old man be?' whispered the wondering crowd.

Meanwhile, the venerable stranger, staff in hand, was pursuing his solitary walk along the centre of the street.—As he drew near the advancing soldiers, and as the roll of their drum came full upon his ear the old man raised himself to a loftier mien, while the decrepitude of age seemed to fall from his shoulders, leaving him in gray, but unbroken dignity. Now, he marched onward with a warrior's step, keeping time to the military music. Thus the aged form advanced on one side, and the whole parade and magistrates on the other, till, when scarcely twenty yards remained between, the old man grasped his staff by the middle, and held it before him like a leader's truncheon.

'Stand!' cried he.

The eye, the face, and attitude of command; the solemn, yet warlike peal of that voice, fit either to rule a host in battlefield or be raised to God in prayer, were irresistible. At the old man's word and outstretched arm, the roll of the drum was hushed at once, and the advancing line stood still. A tremulous enthusiasm seized upon the multitude. That stately form, combining the leader and the saint, so gray, so dimly seen, in such an ancient garb, could only belong to some old champion of the righteous cause, whom the oppressor's drum had summoned from his grave. They raised a shout of awe and exultation, and looked for the deliverance of New England.

The Governor, and the gentlemen of his party, perceiving themselves brought to an unexpected stand, rode hastily forward, as if they would have pressed their snorting and affrighted horses right against the hoary apparition. He, however, blenched not a step, but glancing his severe eye round the group, which had encompassed him, at last bent it sternly on Sir Edmund Andros. One would have thought that the dark old man was chief ruler there, and that the Governor and Council, with soldiers at their back, representing the whole power and authority of the Crown, had no alternative but obedience.

'What does this old fellow here?' cried Edward Randolph, fiercely. 'On, Sir Edmund! Bid the soldiers forward, and give the dotard the same choice that you give all his countrymen—to stand aside or be trampled on!'

'Nay, nay, let us show respect to the good grandsire,' said Bullivant, laughing. 'See you not, he is some old round-headed dignitary, who hath lain asleep these thirty years, and knows nothing of the change of the times? Doubtless, he thinks to put us down with a proclamation in Old Noll's name!'

'Are you mad, old man?' demanded Sir Edmund Andros in loud and harsh tones. 'How dare you stay the march of King James's Governor?'

'I have staid the march of a King himself, ere now,' replied the gray figure, with stern composure. 'I am here, Sir Governor, because the cry of an oppressed people hath disturbed me in my secret place; and beseeching this favor earnestly of the Lord, it was vouchsafed me to appear once again on earth, in the good old cause of his Saints. And what speak ye of James? There is no longer a popish tyrant on the throne of England and by to-morrow noon, his name shall be a by word in this very street, where ye would make it a word of terror. Back, thou that wast a Governor, back! With this night, thy power is ended—tomorrow, the prison!—back, lest I foretell the scaffold!'

The people had been drawing nearer and nearer, and drinking in the words of their champion, who spoke in accents long disused, like one unaccustomed to converse, except with the dead of many years ago. But his voice stirred their souls. They confronted the soldiers, not wholly without arms, and ready to convert the very stones of the street into deadly weapons. Sir Edmund Andros looked at the old man; then he cast his hard and cruel eye over the multitude and beheld them burning with that lurid wrath so difficult to kindle or to quench; and again he fixed his gaze on the aged form, which stood obscurely in an open space, where neither friend nor foe had thrust himself. What were his thoughts, he uttered no word which might discover. But whether the oppressor were overawed by the Gray Champion's look, or perceived his peril in the threatening attitude of the people, it is certain that he gave back, or ordered his soldiers to commence a slow and guarded retreat. Before another sunset, the Governor, and all that rode so proudly with him, were prisoners, and long ere it was known that James had abdicated, King William was proclaimed throughout New England.

But where was the Gray Champion? Some reported, that when the troops had gone from King street, and the people were thronging tumultuously in their rear, Bradstreet the aged Governor, was seen to embrace a form more aged than his own. Others soberly affirmed, that while they marveled at the venerable grandeur of aspect, the old man had faded from their eyes, melting slowly into the hues of twilight, till, where he stood, there was an empty space.—But all agreed, that the hoary shape was gone. The men of that generation watched for his reappearance, in sunshine and in twilight, but never saw him more, nor knew when his funeral passed, nor where his grave-stone was.

And who was the Gray Champion? Perhaps his name might be found in the records of that stern Court of Justice which passed a sentence, too mighty for the age, but gloriously in all after times, for its humbling lesson to the monarch and its high example to the subject. I have heard, that, whenever the descendants of the Puritans are to show the spirit of their sires, the old man appears again. When eighty years had passed, he walked once more in King street. Five years later, in the twilight of an April morning, he stood on the green, beside the meeting-house, at Lexington, where now the obelisk of granite, with the slab of slate inlaid, commemorates the first fallen of the Revolution. And when our fathers were toiling at the breast-work on Bunker's Hill, all through that night, the old warrior walked his rounds. Long, long may it be, ere he comes again! His hour is one of darkness, and adversity, and peril. But should domestic tyranny oppress us, or the invader's step pollute our soil, still may the Gray Champion come; for he is the type of New England's hereditary spirit; and his shadow march, on the eve of danger, must ever be the pledge, that New England's sons will vindicate their ancestry.

A MAN IN BUFF AND AN EYELESS MAN. On one occasion Mr Edwin mentioned Stuart's aversion to Jarvis; the latter had arrived at the same time with Edwin, and wished to call on Stuart, but Edwin avoided going with him. When I saw Stuart a second time, I remarked that he had had a visit from Mr Jarvis: 'Yes,' said he, 'and he came to see me *in his buffs*. He had buff gloves—buff jacket—buff waistcoat and trowsers—and buff shoes.' I mentioned this remark to Jarvis, and when he called on Stuart again, he wore black. I told Stuart, that I repeated his description of the buffs, reminded him of the second call, in black. He jumped up, and clapped his hands, laughing heartily; as I cautioned him to put off his buff in mourning.' It is remembered by many that Stuart generally produced a likeness on the pannel or canvass, before painting in the eyes, his theory being, that on the nose, more than any other feature, likeness depended. On one occasion, when a [illegible] had been sitting to him, the painter gave notice that the sitting was ended, and the [illegible] 'Why—it has no eyes [illegible]' It is not nine days old yet [illegible]

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1835.

THE COMPLAINING BUT A SMART FELLOW.

SEATED close to the Editorial Sanctum, in perfect appearance reserved calm, the Philanthropist Department of our upper story gas- lamp sub-commission—*Monthly* had been taking a nap, upon which fatigue had thrown *(him? her?* or it?) and *Self-Esteem* had *Approbativeness* were jogging the sleepy organs therewith for something which should overthrowingly precipitate the Sanctum of the reader's very humble servant. *Acquisitiveness* executed their efforts, because Hope had whispered that the progeny of *Monthly* might be worth dollars; and *Language* stood ready to shake the bustling little people whenever it should make its appearance. *Form* stationary with characteristic craft, consulted whether longest the task of the discussion; *Benevolence*, who, like a gentleman, is mounted on the front of the craniological machine, looked down in pity to see how near the hideous would grieve the rest of the body to submission.—*Conscientiousness* blamed the confusion to that of *Ideality*, and *Reverence* was sadly vexed that the tenants of the human head should so demean themselves. *Combativeness* threatened to thrust the gossipers of all the occupants; but *Cautiousness* strove to mollify his wrath, and hinted that a destruction of the whole organization would follow such a proceeding.—*Destructiveness* protested that such was the event of all others that he wished for.

Just in time to prevent so dreadful a consummation, the door opened, and a wee figure glided in, placed a written sheet on the table, and moved out again, without uttering a word. The contents of that sheet we lay before you, as the troops at head quarters were in such a state of bewilderment, that the dotted in their weekly quota of headed matter must needs then to be made up.

My Dear Mr. Editor,

Some ago different unfortunate who have had great- among those often.' I have the reputation of being a unfortunately cursed fellow;) how I came by it is beyond my power to tell; for, upon my furthest recollection, the extent of my heinousness is such that I suspect to have received for any particular feat, is 'Peeping-Tom-ed,' but he might do better if he would." While this opinion is grounded upon, is a mystery; to me it appears about as reasonable as the stale con- that a glass-blower can make an E galloy, because he can make a D *stanley*. Oh the misery of having unintentionally perpetrated a dreadful article!—Oh the cadaverousness of comparisons;—Dogberry never knew half the extent of it—for Dogberry was not a smart fellow. If he had been, he could not have slept on his watch—or indeed off his watch. And when one is compared with himself, or rather with what himself *might be*, if his friends are not partial judges, comparisons are odious indeed.—I will give you one day from my diary.

Rose at nine, on the morning of July fifth. A little headachy—stomach weak—ideas a confused medley of patriotism and wine fumes. Certain that I was in the state which in nautical parlance is designated by the phrase 'A little how came you so,' but uncertain how I came so.—Pulse irregular,—face flushed—head hot—tongue furred—a little feverish:—Thought of the cholera, and hoped those were not symptoms premonitory. Sat down to coffee—opened the morning paper, filled with accounts of yesterday's celebration. Recollected where I got my head-ache, etc. 'Mr —— —— made a very happy oration, but we feel obliged in justice to him to say, that he was not himself.' Hem. So much for what I thought one of my best efforts. 'He had not spent labor enough upon it.' It cost me a month's work! 'Altogether it was a classic mass, sparkling with beauties, and as a whole may be regarded but as a brilliant proof of what the gifted orator might accomplish, if he would.'—Vastly pleasing this, was it not? Coffee finished, my particular friend Mr Allwork was announced. He wanted me only to prepare a series of Regulations, and fourteen Volunteer Toasts for the members of his club, and a speech to be delivered by the President, *impromptu*, upon his being *accosted*, at the approaching anniversary. He was followed by another friend, who wished me to write him a series of Temperance Resolutions;—upon his heels came a third, who wanted a speech for an anti-anti-licence Love meeting of Grocers;—a fourth came, who wished me to assist him to be cut requesting an honorable dismission from a Calvinist church. Each swore me to secrecy, so I could not evade one by pleading my engagements with another—of course I was obliged to promise all.

Noon. 'The cry is still, they come.' I have been applied to for stanzas for an Album, for a very particular friend who wished to transcribe them into it over his initials,—and for a song for an amateur friend whose excellent voice is to his hand as the parchment to a drum, with the difference that while the drum wherewith acknowledges its emptiness, my friend wishes to stuff his head with my rhyme and carol it as his own. *Evening.* The curators of the Lyceum are entreating me to fill this evening, a vacuum created by the disappearance of a Lecturer on Geology—to go into the chair, and paste of primary, secondary, tertiary and chance formations; of trap, granite, quartz, mica and pudding stone; me, who hardly know a beryl from a flint. 'But I spout, I should oblige them very much, I am a *talented man*,' and must therefore be crushed to-night under ten thousand talents *of stone*!

There is a day—now come a day's consequences. Mr —— ——, the President of the club takes a seat in the Legislature, won by the laurels earned by my speech. 'It was an excellent thing,' they say,' the production of a man of limited advantages. If Mr —— —— (meaning myself,) would only be alive enough to improve his talents thus, how proud his friends might be of him! But he will do nothing, he is absolutely lazy.' The Temperance Resolutions have stuck an ice plant in the list of the cold-water man who read them to his own; the anti-temperance documents have marked the reader of them 'prime;' the Universalists have published the letter of request as a refutation of all John Calvin's tenets; the Album man is now called Mr —— ——, *the poet;* and a likeness of my amateur friend accompanies the lithograph copy of the words with which I furnished him. My lecture on Geology, though a string of quotations, verbatim, from Bakewell and Silliman, is denounced as incorrect in its statements, and faulty altogether.

There, Mr Editor, you have a small sample of my life—and I put it to you, if my sufferings is not intolerable! Let no charm enter to vitiate for myself, nobody is charmed but myself—and even I, myself, am denied the gratification of being pleased with any thing I do, longer than till I can read the article over—while, if I am called upon to supply the original copy, etc. of my friends, nobody can commend them enough for my work,' while I am denounced as redolent of pride and thirsting for ambition. People suppose the author with a grasp of a forty horse power,—and I cannot deny it with any show of reason, while I cannot pluck the plumes from my strutting friends, and show what I have done to disabuse myself from the imputation of indolence. What shall I do! Tell me dear Ed. and overwhelmingly oblige me who will ever soon give people an opportunity to write in his *his favor*!—he might have been

A SMART FELLOW.?

As we may never set eyes upon the unfortunate again, we take this method to advise him,—First, to take as much pains to hide himself as he does for his neighbors. One is too apt to require his boots to be the counterpart of his employer, and prefer bunters whose labor is destined is often too easy a master. Second, to pay attention to others upon his time be considered of consequence importance. And the *last*, but not least to question not by open hem, to never to *procrastinate*, which to which the suspect he is prone.

W.

THE HOWARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have issued the circular of which the following is a copy:—

BOSTON, Jan 5, 1835.

The severity of the season, and the early setting in of winter, present unusual claims for the exercise of the benevolent feelings of the community. The great object is to relieve the sick, and to administer the means to the aged they may be destitute. This is done by personal visits, and giving relief to the necessitous by *Tickets*, and in no case in money, which often subverts the intentions of benevolence. The benevolence of the people of this city is proverbial, and as the number of the objects of charity is greater than ever, we hope that the Ladies will exert themselves to the utmost in procuring Tickets, and that the Gentlemen will liberally contribute to the Treasurer, Mr Albert G. Hovey, clerk of No 18, 6d into the cellar through a hole burned in the floor, and was extricated with much difficulty—suffocation and chill having rendered him insensible. Gallantly he resisted an extension of severe injury. John W. Tyrell Esq. in rendering assistance, fell upon the side walk and dislocated his shoulder. Damage to the building, $2000. It was insured at the National Insurance office.

Attention cannot be too often called to the alacrity, effort, disregard of personal comfort, and expense of bodily suffering, with which the Fire Department at this season particularly, give their services to the preservation of life and property. Their duty is gratuitous—their expenses are born by themselves;—without looking for a reward in dollars and cents, which would degrade their services from the public spirited labors of high minded young men, to the work of mercenaries. In the Mayor's address to the city government he alluded at some length to the Fire Department.—The following is from an abstract of the address, published in the Atlas:—

W.

His Honor adverted to the Fire Department, the members of which he considered for their activity and devotion to the public service. The total amount of calamity by fire during the past year was 24 fires, and 13 houses destroyed. In other countries, he said, this department was served either by a regular number of individuals, highly paid, and forming a distinct class; or by a portion of the military, wearing a peculiar uniform, and receiving the ordinary military training. He should be sorry to see this here. The duties devolving upon some of our citizens connected with the fire department were, it was true, arduous and onerous, but the system pursued by us in relation to this matter was calculated to lighten the bonds of society—to promote that sense of mutual dependence and assistance—that done-feeling of humanity, by which others suffered the strength and security of the commonwealth.

LOWELL COURIER. Messrs Stimson & Hapgood have commenced a new paper in that city, under the above title. It is published every Saturday morning, and Thursday evening, at $2 per annum, payable in advance. The Courier is a large and handsome sheet, and we wish the enterprising publishers success.

ONE GOOD TURN

DESERVES ANOTHER.

Gossip. Well, Sharp, I was happy to hear, the morning that you got out safely from

Sharp. In the evening, please to add; you must know, I was not before unprovided with the means of the glorious liberty,)

Pencil. It gave Miss Jessamin a sincere welcome to New England. If corpses had not lost their weight, she might expect ill of her reception in New city, from the ship-mates that hailed her on her passage.

Fr. And those?

Fn. Were, merely having passed a day and a night in the Sound, and in finding finding your delights in readiness to convey weary passengers; and then one sick—drooping sick—and fatigued, being thrown from a sleigh with great doors others into a snow drift.

Fr. Very agreeable, I must confess,—and about as much so, as sleigh-riding generally.

Fn. Don't be so hard on a civil amusement and agreeable mode of travelling. I have a song——

Gr. Out with it then.

FANCY sings.

Hark, they jingle, they *jingle!* those bliths sleigh bells!
No sound with their chimes may compare,
Hark, they jingle, they *jingle!* those bliths sleigh bells,
No sound with their chimes may compare!
In cutter light, with bounding speed,
We travel with the lightning's speed;—
While they jingle, they *jingle*, those bliths sleigh bells!
No sound with their chimes may compare.

Anxious care, anxious care, for the hour may withdraw,
As we give all the world the go-by;—
Anxious care, anxious care, for the hour may withdraw,
As we give all the world the go-by;—
And if a little falsely played
A *Bank Deposit* we are made—
Then a chirp! then a shout on the horse we draw,
Till again why the smooth road we fly.

Fr. That song will do very well in a warm room—with a bright open fire—and half a dozen of champagne, hot—

Fn. It will do better to the snow, says half a dozen voices, and the bells for a running accompaniment.—

Fr. The breath of that gentleman produced in him from the coldness of their Patentdom, and the voices of the fellow-passengers, indistinct, like a distant strife, from the lowest deep of a deep, deep hood—

Gr. Don't quarrel with hoods. I like hoods in general, and Tom Hood in particular.

Fr. You have read Tybney Hall?

Gr. Yes. It is Tom Hood's wit under a hood—a black hood. The paper is rascally, as there is hardly a shade of difference between it and the ink, and the sheets were given to the binder before drying, so that each volume looks like a jacket with a drunk lining. Abounding with puns, the heaviest punishment in reading, is in having such a villainous specimen of typography before one. It is like drinking champagne out of a black mug.

Fn. The publishers—

Gr. Are Carey, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia.

Fn. I perceive by the papers that the Historian, Mr Dunlap, is to have a public dinner in New York, from the Artists, as an acknowledgment of their indebtedness to him for commemorating them in his 'History of the Arts of Design.' And the artists are all to appear in their *original* characters.

Gr. Yes. To make the thing appropriate, Mr Dunlap should pay the expenses.

Fn. Why so?

Gr. To make the compliment like the work for which it is given. To explain. You know that Dunlap addressed notes to all the Artists, collected their Autobiographies and handed them to the compositor, without alteration or correction. Thus Mr Dunlap's History of the Artists, is a collection of their own accounts of themselves, published in *his* name. They should give him a supper as he gave them a history—make him furnish it himself.

Fn. It were but justice.

Fr. Mathews winds up his visit, with a Soiree at the Temple on Saturday evening. He had a pretty good humor to listen to his stale jokes, on Monday night, for his benefit. His 'Youthful Days,' if repeated in a family circle, by the *hearing* spoiled child, might possibly, under circumstances, through heavy tone hysterics, and papa laughs,—but the stale jokes, witless puns, and pointless wit, have hardly enough to him endurable.

Fn. He is above Charles Kemble.

Fr. How?

Fn. Kemble would cheapen a cobler on a heritage—Mathews is liberal and gentlemanly. He sent some fifty dollars to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Fr. A very appropriate donation. Eye and Ear are the organs especially agrieved by his Comic Annuals and other penny traps.

Fn. Let the nose come in for a share of pity too—for, according to your representations, his johns have a most 'ancient and fish-like smell.'

Gr. I wish people would not in *Star*-gazing altogether lose sight of Stock companies. There is Finn, who is always above Mathews, and never below himself except when he undertakes to get up a drama of his own,—

Fr. Smith, who though always Smith, is good in every thing he undertakes—

Fn. Except when the House is thin.

Fr. Aye, then he is *too* careless. We expect to see an actor a little more before a 'haggardly account of empty benches,' but he should not *too* far slight even a thin audience. Who wins the cup offered by Smith for an address to the Department?

Fn. We shall learn, after Smith takes his benefit.—Where shall we find a more accomplished *Rosa* or dashing buck upon the Stage, than George Barrett?

Gr. And where a musical director when Tom Comer takes a *rest*?

Fr. Where a better representative from Yorkshire than Andrews?

Gr. Or octogenarian than *old* Johnson?

Fr. Then the ladies. I was amused with the remark of a country friend of mine, who observed that Mrs Barrett and Mrs Smith worked together as if they had been always yoked.

Gr. Ha! ha! No image, though rather a homely one perhaps. Two excellent actresses.

Fn. You all appear to forget Gilbert, who is an excellent actor in a line generally neglected, but which he makes to something like his proper place—

Fn. Exactly—except when he appears in tights.

Fr. Leaving him, who to daily *hearing*, and delighting Bride who 'trips on the light fantastic toe,' with much more grace than many who make larger pretensions.

Gr. And little Miss Fisher who pouts and simpers the lady's maid to a miracle.

Fr. And you all forget that the newly arrived actress, Miss JARMAN after her excellent dangers by flood and field, makes her first appearance this evening.

Fn. To the Tremont!

Fr. Stay one moment. Popping in upon Pedro the other morning, I found him seated at his desk, with big drops of perspiration standing upon his forehead. Before him lay a gilt edged sheet, with some short lines written upon it, explained after the style of poesy. As he has borne meat to us above in the conversation, I move you that he have produce the lines aforesaid, or submit to be mulcted in a half dozen of Champagne.

Fn. Gentlemen—sh—I—.

Gr. No evasions, Pedro, you must produce the gilt edged sheet, or repeat the lines.

Fr. Gentlemen, the fact is—

Fr. Let me tell you what the fact is.—Pedro has grown remarkably charitable to the suffering poor, but as Adam Giles-mour is too leading a propensity to permit him to part with a dollar, he has chosen to make a poetic appeal to the benevolent, in behalf of the needy—as the priest goes the round of the congregation with the plate.

Fn. Exactly, and makes them pay the Champagne. I will read the lines.

Pedro reads.

REMEMBER THE POOR.

ATLANTIS.

Upon her fourth a fruitful flower
Is blooming, as in doubt
Whether about to show the woe
That all things else sport;—
By Gold! she is deserved quite
That last false hope is cut!

And in that cold embroidered room,
From a wealthy mansion near
The sounds of mirth and revelry
Fall on the widow's ear;—
Reverberating on the walls
Of her apartment drear.

The song, the laugh, the merry bell,
The midnight silence break;
From the happy groups, who thoughtlessly
As they recreation seek,
Forget, as they pass her humble door,
That a widow's heart may ache!

W.

DEONTOLOGY.

A work has just appeared, or is about to appear, in England under this title—as we see by the papers; and but some worthy fellow might mistake it for Dent-ology, a treatise on the teeth; so we have heard a very respectable citizen, who lived in a large house, well furnished, and who owed nobody a cent, mistake Noseology for a treatise upon cause, and wonder what on earth would be contrived next for obtaining money under false pretences,—we propose to give some account of the subject.

One evening—it was on the 20th of March, A. D. 1820 as perhaps you have met with Coleridge's account of an epoch in his life, wonder, beginning with the first interception of his celebrated poem 'to whom' [illegible] and giving us a regular diary' through the whole progress of gestation up to the hour of parturition—well—it was the 20th of March, 1826, that Jeremy Bentham, the author of this new System of Morals, under the name of Deontology, which has just appeared over sea, under the Editorship of John Bowring, L.L.D., was taking his Post-prandial-vibration, as he called it—in other words, a walk after dinner, within a space of three feet by ten perhaps, stopped suddenly and turning to me—Ourself—proposed to communicate something, which we were to promise never to breathe in mortal ear, nor communicate by look or sign, till the philosopher was in his grave. To this we agreed—treason and murder always excepted. Whereupon the Sage set forth what he called the outlines of a System of Deontology, which he hoped to finish before he died. At his request we took down a perusal of what he said, from his own lips, and in his own language. That truly great man being in his grave now, and the seal of the signet broken—we have no longer any right to withhold his communication. *It was meant for posterity.* The following is the very language he used, word for word, taken down at the time, as we have said before, at his own request.

PRIVATE DEONTOLOGY.

Power of public opinion: exercised by the public-opinion tribunal.

Sentimental vulgarisms. Instances in which its decisions deviate from the line prescribed by the Greatest-Happiness principle.

1. Contempt of a party *insulted*, substituted for hatred of the *insulters*.

2. Favor shown to duelling and duellists in consequence.

3. Propensity to waste money upon pompous funerals, doing honor to the unfeeling dead at the expense of the suffering and impoverished living.

4. Odium cast, and punishment inflicted upon those, whose occupations consist in furnishing medical practitioners with the indispensable means of proficiency in that art and science, on which health and life depends: tenderness for bodies which have no feeling: cruelty to all those which have.

5. Regarding as murder, and contributing to visit with the same punishment, the act of one parent, who, with the consent of the other, they having more children than they are able to maintain, shall deprive a new-born infant of a life, of the value of which it has no fear, and of the value of which it is perfectly insensible.

6. Prejudice against child-killing by parents.

7. Prejudice against suicide. Foolish attempt to punish a man when dead, and but too effectual endeavor to affect the living, his relatives, on account of his having rid himself of life, when in the judgment of the only competent judge, it had more of burthen than benefit in it.

8. Hatred toward all who disagree with them in matters of religion.

9. Hatred against those who differ from them in matters of taste: deadly hatred, not to be assuaged, but by the death of the object, against those who differ from them in matters of taste respecting the use of the organs of the animal appetite—Gay in one word, towards heresy in matters of taste. N. B. This is one of the many occasions, in which *calumny* is produced by the use of two vague epithets, *purity* and *impurity*. In this case, purity is employed as a synonyme to abstinence from pleasure, a merit is made of it. In another case, *purity* is applied to language and used as synonymous with *poverty*; and here also a merit is made of it. In another case, it is applied to motives, and here it has no determinate meaning, nothing more than the motive, the operation of which happens to be to him who employs it, an object of approbation.

10. Prejudice against what is called Usury—that is to say, against any retribution for advantage to be made by the use of money, or whatever be the advantage made by the use, any greater retribution than that which in the country in question, happens to have been fixed for all cases alike, by the force of law.

11. Prejudice against informers—that is to say, against all, who by their services in that shape contribute to giving execution and effect to the ordinances of the law; and this, for the reason that they require and receive retribution for this their service, for which service, they cannot receive any retribution, but in proportion as they actually render it with effect; while to the judge, who is beyond all comparison better paid, in consideration of the services supposed to be rendered toward that same effect, and who receives the same retribution, how ill soever the service is performed, not ignominy, but honor is awarded.

Such are the very words of Jeremy Bentham! And let those who have ridiculed his hearty, old-fashioned, genuine English, without ever having read a paragraph perhaps, pronounced by some lofty sophist or other, very judge for themselves, when they have it before them in all its peculiarity, freshness and strength, just as it flowed unsullied from his heart. As to *Deontology itself*, we are exceedingly curious to see what Dr John Bowring will make of it—milk-and-water, of course; and therefore we hasten to consult ourselves, before his book has arrived in this country, confessing to be a transcript of the deepest mysteries of that old man's heart, whose innermost nature, like the hiding places in the Pyramids, are to be subjects of earnest enquiry, upon after Dr John Bowring and the rest of his commentators are altogether forgotten—and forgiven. N.

* Diary—not Diarrhœa as we have heard it pronounced by a convert of Dr Graham's.—Ah, said he, I've had a beautiful turn—been to Niagara, forgot a diarrhœa all the way—wrong he you'd like to see it?—not being of the cloth, we declined, though he probably intended it for publication.

CAUTION. We learn from Brigg's Bulletin, that four of the female domestics of the Brookfield Hotel were discovered yesterday morning insensible from suffocation, occasioned by having in their room a furnace of burning charcoal. Fortunately the chamber was large, or death must have ensued.

We learn also, from the same source, that a Mr Josiah Robinson, of Baltimore, formerly a livery stable keeper of this city, was found on Thursday dying in the slough near Wall's farm in Charlestown. His throat was cut from ear to ear. A pistol which had constituted headsmen was found in his pocket, and what is bloody proof positive of it he

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DR. GRAHAM.

Why is Professor Hosack, M.D. and F.R.S. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. like a great deal of other people? Because he is reading, obviously nothing, and yet has a hundred reading, to be compared with the exquisite and copious quantity of Dr. Graham, the celebrated lecturer on the science of *Not-Reading*. Doctor, we call him, because he calls himself so—but whether a D. D. or an L.L.D. we have not been able to determine for ourselves, though perfectly satisfied in our own mind, that he is not an M. D. Just imagine what sort of stuff a man must be made of, who with a very so-so-ish air, a diminutive person, a very ordinary face, and manners nothing to speak of; a man who, nevertheless and notwithstanding, is able to keep a crowded audience awake for two or three hours upon the stretch—and this, night after night, for weeks together—to draw whole communities into most admired and profitable disorder—turning husbands against wives, and children against fathers—to cause people of eating and drinking slaughter-houses—and to persuade our reps of business and the very students of our colleges to forego baking, and besides themselves to deliberate mastication and deglutition, eschewing flesh of all kinds, pastry, flour, sugar, molasses, all concentrated aliments, and all stimulating and narcotic preparations, from alcohol in its worst shape, a substance for which has been cited heretofore by the Scotch Highlanders, if Hogg may be credited, under the name of double aquafortis—or oil of vitriol, (we forget which), down to tea and coffee, snuff and tobacco, mustard, pepper, vinegar and salt, including butter, cheese, pigeon broth and oysters; forswearing, in a word all they have been accustomed to, 'from their youth up,' and betaking themselves in their old age to Dyspepsia Bread, rain water, green peas, asparagus buttered with milk, raw potatoes, raw wheat and unadulterated, unsophisticated snow broth. Yet all this, and more hath been done, over and over again, by the celebrated Dr. Graham, aforesaid. Add this, not among the pranks of an Ass and the foolish, the unreasoning multitude, the Illiterates or the Reformers of our age, but often, very often among the middle-aged, the enlightened, the scientific, and the cold-blooded.—Such a fellow is worth hearing out,—isn't he?—Well then, we propose to deal with him, and to prove that we are serious, we undertake to show, that there is not so much as one single proposition, which he endeavors to establish in what he calls his *System*, which is not flatly contradicted either by his *authority*, his *example*, or his *reasoning*. The lists are now open! If he chooses to accept our challenge, he shall have fair play, column for column in this very paper—gun for gun: if he does not, we shall proceed to handle him, *exparte*—in other words, to have it all our own way, as soon as we get another half hour's leisure.

We have heard all he has to say for himself—all he can say for himself.—We acknowledge that one of his lectures (the Introductory) was not only the most eloquent *lecture*, with all its faults, follies, and impertinences, but the most eloquent *speech* we ever heard, and that one or two of his Anatomical lectures, that on the tissues, with two or three on matters and things in general, (2) for example, were transcendent. Nevertheless, as we believe he is doing incalculable mischief instead of good, and as we have no other way of meeting him face to face, we propose to have a set-to with him in the New England Galaxy—for the present.

N.

(1) Don't misunderstand us. There are many able to keep a crowded auditory *upon the stretch* for two or three hours together: and we have seen such, and lo! when they looked down upon the multitude, after a passionate burst of what they meant for eloquence, *they found all eyes upon the clock*—not so with Dr G. however.

(2) Theology, Dr Beaumont, Our Savior, the Gastric Juice, Tea and Coffee, Predestination, the Absorbents, the duties of the Intestinal Canal—its liabilities, my books, my discoveries (we love modesty, and what is more, we profess to be a judge of that article), these were a part of his subjects for one lecture. We have heard the gentleman preach too—and all we have to say on that subject is, that he contrived, with his childish metaphysics, and everlasting *departures*, to grieve the judicious and to bother the multitude, leaving the mass unenlightened, unhelped, uncomforted. To the Greek, it was foolishness—to the foolish, *Greek*.

PURE WATER. With a view to awaken attention to the subject, we are pleased to see that the City Authorities have caused the Report of Loammi Baldwin, Esq. upon the subject of supplying the city with water, to be very widely circulated. In his remarks upon city improvements, in his address upon the occasion of the organization of the of the city government last Monday, His Honor the Mayor remarked that we should be very cautious about increasing the public debt, as an object valuable now, might thirty years hence, be worth nothing. Works for the supply of pure water, must, however, be of more value to succeeding generations than to the present, as, in the same proportion that the population becomes more numerous and dense, the need of wholesome water will become greater. W.

THE WEATHER. For more than twenty years there has been so such cold weather Down East as within a few days. Thermometer from 18 to 23 below zero, Saturday night.—Certain rather amusing phenomena have occurred—are occurring—and must continue to occur in our neighborhood, if such experiments are borne patiently. For example. We saw a mother take up a vessel of cream, *unfrozen*, pour into it a small quantity of water, *unfrozen* also. But no sooner did they touch, than the cream fell in a solid lump to the bottom of the vessel. And we have just heard of another case.—A friend—not a mother yet—had occasion to pour water from a pitcher into an empty tumbler. The water was perfectly free from ice, and the pitcher also. But it congealed instantaneously on touching the tumbler, that before she could get it to her mouth, she found it full of powdered ice, instead of smooth cold water.—A very pleasant dentrifice, hey! N.

'Down East' has not been the only corner of creation that has suffered severely from the cold. In this city the mercury has been down to 10 below zero—the harbor is frozen as far as Fort Independence, three miles from the city. The side walks are glazed, and numerous accidents have occurred to pedestrians. It has been, indeed, a 'time to try men's *soles*.' At Dorchester Lower Mills, the Thermometer stood on Sunday 22 below; at Salem 17, at Concord 27, at Lowell 24, and at Exeter, N. H. 321 At Albany, it has also been down to 32. W.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE. This periodical is rapidly gaining in public favor—is with the Whigs as a party, as well as with the reader of intelligence. It has now been published three years and a half, and placed by its original projector and proprietor on a stand as to character and circulation, rarely attained by any periodical in this country; it has passed into the hands of new proprietors, who will permit it to lose nothing of its interest and influence. The introduction of political matter into its columns was a departure from its original design, but it was a change warranted by the times, and the extraordinary and deep interest which every American has felt in political matters for the year past. Upon our first page we have placed an article from the last number. W.

NEW YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. Wm T. Porter Esq. the original projector and editor of this paper, has returned to his first love, and resumed the Editorial management of it, Mr C. J. S Fisher having disposed of his interest in it, to new publishers. The paper appears much improved in typography and Porter does not appear at present particularly in love with any one actress, or stark mad upon any subject. Long life and a whole heart to him—more particularly the latter, for as every stage beauty for the last five years has ab stracted a slice, it must fall far short of a whole one now. W.

SUBSCRIPTIONS. Letters, post paid, are frequently received at this office, from persons of whom we know nothing, ordering the paper, but enclosing no money. Now although the payment of the postage is presumptive evidence that the writer intends to pay for the paper, yet any one may

'Steal the livery of the court of Heaven
To serve the devil in—

we cannot always call whether that first duty of a subscriber, paying the postage, be any thing more than a 'work of supererogation.' Rendering a bitter and fatal account of many a soul, that has neglected to pay for the paper, which has been the means of conveying to it the bread of life, or the milk of spiritual infancy, [illegible] now too late to settle [illegible]

ENGLISH.

THERE is a gentleman going about the country, by the name of Stokes, (pronounced Stephens), who undertakes to teach Hebrew, that most unintelligible of all earthly languages, in *six* weeks. We have all heard of Hamilton, who taught French in forty-eight lessons, formerly of Edinburgh, then of France, then of New York, then of Baltimore, then of London, then of—nobody knows where. Most of us have also heard of *Ballof*, whose pronouncing dictionary and vocabulary, arranged in phrases, have, wonderful as it may seem, been used with success by not a few Belgian pupils, with a memory like an elephant, or a mnemonic, and we could mention a man, but we shouldn't like to have it go any further—that of Mr. Bates, formerly of this city, now of the house of Boring and Bates, London, who acquired his knowledge of French in this manner, that this you will understand reader, is between ourselves. And some there are, anyhow, who have heard of Dr. Roger Ascham, the Exeter Grammar, Pennsboro, and the London University—each and all of whom boys of ours are now doing, wonders in their way of teaching. But these all together, with all their quackery and pretensions, all their excellencies and all their unlearned and unlearning doings, they have never dreamed of any thing, we of course, never offered any thing half so wonderful as that of *teaching Hebrew in six weeks*.—With this preface therefore, we mean to have to do hereafter, in a way according to the promise so affectionately insisted on in our prospectory address, or assuming the senior-editorial of this paper. In other words, we mean at some time and, no very distant day, to review Mr. Seixas' Hebrew Grammar, Mr. Seixas' system—and Mr. Seixas himself.

P. S.—Meanwhile, it may not be amiss to state, that as wonderful as the *promises* may be, to teach *Hebrew* in six weeks, there is something yet more wonderful to be mentioned. Mr. S. *does what he promises*. We say this from a knowledge of the fact. Persons, who knew not so much as one letter of the Hebrew alphabet, and who, but the other day, would have regarded it as a pretty serious undertaking for a three months' Hebrew student, at Andover, to distinguish at sight, between *Beth* and *Kaf*, or *Medm* and *Tsaw*, (as printed in Kahn's Hebrew Bible) or *Ved* and *Vaw*, or *Fe* and *Fe*, have obtained in the course of *six weeks*, by one lesson a day of one hour in class, and an occasional half hour in squads, with a few additional hours of private spelling and reading (only a page or two being committed), a knowledge of Hebrew, safer, more satisfactory, and in every material thing *better* than is obtained by *years of regular study in the regular way*.

So much for zeal, common sense, and simplicity. What Mr S. does with Hebrew, might be done with every other language, perhaps with every other study, were instructors as faithful, and as well qualified. Not that *six weeks* would be enough for other languages—we do not mean that—all we do mean is, that days might be substituted for months, and weeks of pleasant study for years of unprofitable drudgery. More hereafter. N.

STAGENESS' BALL. Last evening the Whips were to have a ball in Concord, N. H. We doubt not there were hundreds present, as the travelling is 'fine as silk,' and when Ladies are 'on the lead' no John 'holds back.'

☞ There will be a Sermon preached on Sunday (tomorrow) evening, at the Old South Church, by the Rev Mr Taylor, for the benefit of the Widows' Society. A Collection will be taken in aid of the Society's Funds. Services to commence at half past 6 o'clock.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

WM Frothingham, the young man who was recently married with a razor, while asleep, by a cousin, has since died at Salem last week in consequence of his wounds. The murderer is in the State Prison.——A new paper is to be called the Sun is to be established at Washington, to support the claims of Judge White to the Presidency.——Forty-four thousand, four hundred and eighty one dollars were expended for the support of the U. S. Army Hospitals last year.——A shock of an earthquake was felt at Hartford Con, on Sunday night last.——Josha, the Nantucket Senator, is frozen up, at home.——A gentleman in Dorchester has paid his baker $490 within 18 months past, for bread distributed among the industrious poor.——The whole number of deaths in Lynn, during the past year was 152.——The wife of Mr David Avery of Westminster, Vt has presented her husband with *four children* within fifteen months!——Abiza Snow, of Brunswick, Me was presented by his wife on Sunday last, with three boys, weighing 21 lbs all well at last dates.——A Mr *Farwell* was convicted before last week, for a rape.——verdict, *guilty*.——By the unexpected sign, the accused learnt the verdict before it was announced in Court, and immediately cleared out. He had not been retaken at last accounts.——The members of Eagle Company No 7, on Thursday evening week made up by subscription, a purse of one hundred and fifty dollars, which they presented, yesterday morning, to Mr Shelton, who was burnt out on Thursday.——The same company presented to Mrs Shelton, fifty dollars more.——At the annual meeting of Engine Company No 13, held Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—James L. Barber, Foreman; Chas H. Stevens, 1st Assistant; Benj Gowan, 2nd Assistant; Eben W. Lathrop, Clerk.——Ada Byron, the only living offspring of the poet though scarcely, fourteen, inherits, it is said, the genius of her father, and has written a wild dramatic romance which lately appeared at the Victoria Theatre. She is also about publishing a five act tragedy, called the "Deceived One, or the Fate of Geraldine."——On Monday afternoon, as two boys were skating in the harbor between Goddard's wharf and East Boston, they both fell through the ice. Mr Wheeler, mate of the brig Rother, lying near, immediately ran to their assistance, and by the help of an oar, which he reached to them, drew them both out, though at the danger of his own life, as the ice bent under him while helping them out, he came near breaking through.——Two children and a woman were burnt to death, at Schenectady, on Sunday, in a building which was destroyed by fire.——Bulwer's "Last Days of Pompeii." has been dramatized for the Bowery Theatre.——Mr and Mrs Wood were engaged at the Dublin Theatre.——Several boats were lost on the Seneca Lake, on the evening of the 26th ult.——We saw a young man in this town yesterday morning, say the Dunstable Telegraph, whose height is *six feet six inches and a half!* The tallest man we ever saw, was *six* feet nine inches and a half. The wonder with us is, what such men do with their feet, these cold nights.——The editor of the Norfolk Herald has been presented with an ear of corn, every grain of which is exceedingly enveloped in a husk!——A few days since a sleigh, containing two men, in a state of beastly intoxication, came in contact, at the corner of Stamford and Cambridge streets, with a woman, having in her arms a child. She was knocked down and greatly injured, the child escaped unhurt.——Briggs' Bulletin says:—On New Year's Night, a party of about one hundred young gentlemen and ladies, belonging to Sudbury, assembled for a ball at a public house in that town, when six young men from Framingham came to the same house in a sleigh, and intruded themselves into the hall, and becoming rude and noisy, were ordered by the managers to leave the room, which they did, but soon returned, armed with heavy clubs, and commenced a general assault upon the company, and were resisted by the gentlemen of the company, after a short portion flying in all directions. After about thirty minutes, in which the principal musician received a blow which has probably ruined him for life, the original occupants of the hall were expelled, some assisting forcibly by jumping from the windows. The assailants left for Framingham without being molested. By the exertions of General Ritter three of the assailants were apprehended on the following day, and have settled the difficulty by paying to the managers of the ball the sum of *eighty dollars*.——The Senate of Ohio has voted, 17 to 16, for the abolition of criminals in private. A proposition in the same body to abolish the punishment of death, was negatived by a vote of 24 to 9.——We understand, says the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the Arch street Theatre has been purchased by the Presbyterian congregation, at present worshipping at the N. W. corner of Third and Arch streets.——The ship Sylvia de Grasse came off from Havre in such a hurry that she brought with her the French pilot.——A drama has been brought out at the Theatre Francais, entitled Lord Byron at Venice, by M. Ancelot.——By accounts from Warsaw it appeared that the new coinage of gold and silver, with a Russian and Polish inscription, was very shortly to be put in circulation.——Mr Gurney, an Englishman, has brought an action against Prince Paul of Wurtemburg, in one of the Courts at Paris, for electioneering services performed by the plaintiff for the Prince when he was a candidate for the throne of Greece. The bill amounts to 20,000f.——A Mrs Dewey, giving evidence to character in the case of a woman charged with theft, said she was "a decent, honest, drunken creature."——It appears from a debate in the House of Representatives, that negotiations are actually on foot, between our government and that of Mexico, for the purchase of the territory lying between the Red and Rio Bravo rivers.——*Finn* was to play *Richard III*, at Savannah, on the 29th ult. Mr Forbes, "principal tragedian from the Northern theatres," was the accompanist.——An Baltimore paper documents in rapturous strains the sleighing of various passing through that region towards Cincinnati, "the greatest hog market in the known world." So sensed, says the writer, as if the vast mouths of Noah's were-house was filled with hogs!——The Globe of March announces a long letter from Col Benton, declining to be considered a candidate for the Vice Presidency.

Messrs Thomas H. Perkins, John P. Cushing, and Jonathan Bowers & Sturgis, have given $500 each to the Boston Port Society.

Mortality of the Week in Boston. 27 deaths; 2 dead and eight above 70 years; none, whereof any died in the city of Boston, in 1834.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN.

John Walter, of the London Times, is to be made a baronet, it is said, for annihilating Brougham. So much for editors!—administered as they are now by Fanny Kemble.

During the late trials at the Old Bailey, the alderman was suddenly missing. The trials stopped, and the recorder sent for him. It is needless to say his highness was found in the adjoining *dining room*.

PATRIOTISM OF THE LADIES. About forty of the youngest, prettiest ladies of Frankfort, in Germany, all of whom belonged to the society for the relief of the Poles, were recently found implicated in procuring the escape of several prisoners confined for political offences. They sent saws and files to the prisoners wrapped up in paste and cakes—a specimen of feminine tact and spirit worthy of all praise.

Seven persons at Parma have been sent to prison for hissing Don Miguel in the streets.

A man recently on the coast of Cumberland, discovering a black object in the sea, waded out to it, and finding it an enormous turtle, mounted on its back to bring it in. The turtle, however, began to paddle seaward towards the great German ocean, when his rider prudently alighted and swam to shore, procuring a rope, with which he finally succeeded in kidnapping the animal.

FROM BUENOS AYRES. We are indebted to Mr Briggs of the Mechanics' News Room, for a file of Buenos Ayres papers to the 11th October, from which we extract the following items of intelligence:—*Merc.*

It seems there has been another attempt at Revolution in the Province of Tucuman, headed by Senor Angel Lopez. The attempt, however, completely failed. Governor Heredia attacked and dispersed the insurgents. The chiefs of the conspiracy escaped. Mr Samuel Lafore, a merchant of Montevideo, had made a proposition to the government there, which we believe has been accepted, to convey to the Oriental State a portion of emigrants from the Canary Islands, &c, including 200 British Mechanics.

A decree dated 7th October, orders that the vessels in the Bay belonging to the State shall be reduced to two square rigged vessels and a cutter, a falucca for the service of the port, and a hulk in the Boca del Riachuelo. The other vessels belonging to Government are to be sold. The Arsenal Department is to be suppressed—also the employment of the Commissary of Marine.

The weather during the past season is represented as having been particularly [illegible]. The equinoctial gales and rains have been unusually violent.

DOMESTIC.

MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION. The organization of the City Council took place Monday at 10 o'clock, at City Hall.

A prayer was made by the Rev Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D.

The Hon Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, administered the several oaths required by law, to the Hon Theodore Lyman Jr, the Mayor. The Mayor administered the like oaths to the members of the Board of Aldermen and the Common Council.

The Common Council elected Josiah Quincy, Jr, Esq, President, and Richard D. Wait Esq, Clerk.

Samuel F. M'Cleary Esq, was elected City Clerk.

Several standing committees were appointed.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned to Monday next, 4 o'clock P. M. and ordered that the regular time for the meeting of the board be that day and hour each week, until further order.—*Trans.*

MORTALITY OF BOSTON IN 1834. There were fifteen hundred and forty four deaths, only, in Boston in 1834 which shows it to be decidedly one of the most healthful cities in the world.

A REAL JACK FROST. The Transcript says that—'on Saturday a seaman left a ship from New Orleans, in the lower harbor, to come to the city in a boat. He got up opposite the Fort, when he was stopped by the ice.—Night closed in, and he remained in the boat till Sunday morning, when he left her, and passed safe, without being frost bitten. He must have been 'weather proof.'—*Transcript.*

The following gentlemen were on Tuesday chosen Directors of the Steamboat Bangor for the present year; Messrs Geo W. Brimmer, R. G. Shaw, F. J. Oliver, Henry Rice Geo W. Gordon, Wm H. Delano, Thos Wetmore, Sam'l Smith, Bangor, Thomas Andrews, New York.

A boy, carrying the mail from Moriah to Keeseville, lately came into the latter named town, and said he had been robbed of one hundred dollars, which he had been entrusted to him to carry, by a man who met him in the woods, and placed a pistol to his breast, demanding the money, which he said, he saw him receive. The people in the neighborhood immediately turned out to search the woods without any effect; they thought they would search the little fellow, when they found the money snugly stowed away in one of his pockets, he was sent to prison.

The Lions of the day at the President's levee on New Year's commencement, were two Wyandot Indians, painted and dressed in the full costume of their nation, with tall white feathers in their caps; they trod over the rich carpets with a stately pace, exhibiting the bold bearing of the forest sons with the pleasant carriage of self satisfaction, as they viewed their overtowering figures in the mirrors of the East room.—*N. Y. Star.*

THE NAVY. The ship of the line Delaware, frigate Potomac, sloop of war John Adams, and schooner Shark, are in the Mediterranean. The frigate United States arrived at New York from that station, Nov 10. The frigate Brandywine, sloops Fairfield and Vincennes, and schooners Dolphin and Boxer, are in the Pacific; sloops Natchez, Ontario and Erie, and schooners Grampus and Experiment are in the West Indies; the sloop Falmouth at Pensacola; and the sloop Vandalia at Norfolk, about to sail for the West Indies.—*Daily Adv.*

The Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department held its annual meeting last evening. By the constitution of this valuable Institution any member of the Fire Department, by paying the sum of fifty cents, may, should he receive injury, have all the physician's medicine and other bills paid, and also be allowed a sum equivalent to his time lost, not exceeding nine dollars a week, until his health is completely restored. By the Treasurer's Report, the Association comprised, last year, 433 members; amount received from them $216 50, and during the same time, the sum of $1000, *more than the amount*, was paid for relief. This fact it is hoped, is enough to induce every member of the department to become members of the Association the present year, and also to convince those whose property is saved from destruction in summer's heat and winter's cold, at noonday or midnight by the daring and intrepid Firemen, that they are in duty bound to give a small portion of property thus saved, to increase the funds of this really Charitable Institution.—*Briggs' Bulletin.*

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Dec 30. In Senate.—The papers called for relative to the Treaty with France, were received from the President, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. A bill from the House authorizing the Registers and Receivers of Public Lands to administer certain oaths, &c. was reported. A resolution offered by Mr Poindexter, calling upon the Commissioner of the General Land Office for copies of any oath or oaths prescribed to be administered to purchasers of public lands, was considered and adopted. A bill making appropriation for the repair and completion of the Barracks at New Orleans, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

In the House.—A resolution offered yesterday by Mr Sevier that 'the President of the United States be requested (if not deemed incompatible with the public interest) to negotiate with Spain for her right and title to the country lying between the Sabine and Red rivers, in Arkansas Territory,' was taken up, and excited some discussion. The motion at length withdrawn it. The House resumed the consideration of the Navy Equalization bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole.

ON WEDNESDAY, no Legislative business was done in either House, it being the day set apart for the observances in Honor of Lafayette. The National Intelligencer of Thursday says:

'The Oration, on the life and character of Gen Lafayette, was pronounced yesterday, by Mr Adams, agreeably to appointment, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Two Houses of Congress, the President of the United States, and all the principal officers of the Government, and an immense concourse of citizens and strangers, including some of the representatives of foreign Governments, who attended in accordance with special invitation. It occupied in the delivery, nearly three hours, and well it might, for wide was the ground it covered, being no narrower than the history of the last half century, and numerous and various were the topics which it embraced.

To say that the Oration was of great ability, it is enough to know who was the author. To attempt any analysis of it would be unjust and supererogatory besides, for the Oration will doubtless be published under the direction of Congress, eagerly sought after, and universally and delightedly read.

Friday, Jan 2. In Senate.—The bill for the improvement of the Wabash river was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 22 to 19.

The bill to exempt merchandise, under certain circumstances, from the payment of duty, was then taken up, and after being discussed, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 19.

The bill providing for the enlistment of boys in the naval service; and the bill to change the titles of certain officers of the navy, were ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the House, by Mr Franklin, their Clerk, with a joint resolution adopted by the House, presenting the thanks of Congress to the Hon John Quincy Adams for his eulogy on Lafayette, and requesting of him a copy for publication. The Senate concurred.

Messrs Webster and Silsbee presented petitions and memorials.

In the House,—The Navy Appropriation Bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

A Bill making appropriations for the erection of Fortifications [illegible], for the year 1835, was also [illegible].

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE. The usual preliminaries having been gone through with, the House proceeded to the election of a Clerk, and Luther S. Cushing was unanimously chosen, on the first ballot. The House then proceeded to the election of Speaker.

And on the second ballot, Julius Rockwell 202, Jos P. Bigelow 73, Wm [illegible] 26, Geo Ashmun 23, Jas [illegible] 12, Francis Baylies 8, A. H. Everett 7;—and Julius Rockwell was declared elected. The House then adjourned to hear the annual election sermon preached by Rev Dr Wainwright of Trinity Church.

In Senate, Hon B. T. Pickman was re-elected President and Charles Calhoun, Clerk.

Thursday, Jan 8.—In Senate, letters were received from the Secretary, relative to the returns of votes in the several towns in the Commonwealth, and also the annual reports of the Adjutant General, Attorney General, Treasurer, and Overseers of Harvard University.

In House,—Messrs Whitney, Foster, Gibbs, Clark, Balch, Rice, Wheelock and Prentiss, were severally appointed Monitors for the ensuing session.

Messrs Everett, Ashmun and Keyes were appointed to prepare rules and regulations for the House.

The order for furnishing the members with newspapers, was taken up, and it was voted that nine papers, per week for each member, be furnished by the messenger.

Petition of Collector of Boston, that jurisdiction of a small island near Cape Ann, be granted to the United States for the erection of a light-house thereon; referred to Messrs Rantoul, Thompson, and E. A. Greenwood.

Friday Jan 9. In Senate,—The principal business done, was election of a Chaplain, to which office the Rev Hubbard Winslow was unanimously elected.

In House,—Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, was assigned for the choice of a Chaplain.

The rules and orders of the last session, with two amendments, were adopted for the present.

Jacob Kuhn was re-appointed Messenger. [For the 30th time.]

The Senate came in at half past 11 o'clock, and the two Houses proceeded in convention, to the choice of Senators (three for Bristol and three for Norfolk counties.)

The whole number of votes for Norfolk county was 385. Messrs Allen Tillinghast, Elijah Vose, and Theron Metcalf were elected. For Bristol 372 votes were cast. Messrs Benj Rodman, James C. Starkweather and Wm A F. Sproat were elected.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Abel Wright to Mary Jane Woodman—Wm J. Seaver to Maria B. Whitman—Charles Miflin of Philadelphia, to Mary Crowninshield—Geo M. Barnard Esq to Susan L. Tilden—Marshall W. Atwood to Caroline Fitz—Alanson Rice to Caroline Young—Aaron G. Walker of Rochester, N. Y. to Mary Morse, of Gloucester, Ms.—Thomas Davis to Elizabeth R. Rousiot—Wm R. Bascom to Mary H. Stow—J. B. Joy to M. White—Joseph Hartshorn to Sarah Osgood.

In Charlestown, Andrew Harrington, of Boston, to Mrs Eliza Fox.

In Milton, Francis Pierce to Catherine Kimball.

In Dedham, John Sherry of Boston, to Cornelia Guild.

In Salem, Sam'l Chalk to Fanny Fernandes.

In Marlboro', Charles H. Pope Esq, of Providence, to E. B. Bucklin.

In Walpole, Edmund W. Clapp to Achsah B. Hawes.

In Newport Lt Benj J. Totten, of the U. S. Navy, to Elizabeth Tower.

In Pittsfield, N. H. Thomas W. Tucker Esq, merchant, of Jamaica Plains, to Elizabeth Rabey.

In Minot, Me, after a tedious courtship of one hour, Ebenezer Carey to Hannah Davis, of North Salem, Mass.

On the 25th Nov, at His Brittannic Majesty's Embassy in France, Jonathan Mason Esq, of Boston, to Mrs Isabella Copeland Smith, of New York.

DEATHS.

In this city, suddenly Adeline M. wife of Rev Charles F. Barnard, 25—Jane, wife of Gabriel H. Thompson, 50—John L. Jennison, 66—Joel Haskell 52—Mrs Mary Sawyer 50.

In Cambridge, Hannah, wife Jonathan Hersey 68.

In Malden, Charles Wait, 40.

In Newton, Mary B, wife of Capt Richard G. Wheatland 40.

In Lynn, Mary, wife of D. Cambell, 40

In Saugus, widow Mary Newhall 81.

In Salem, Rufus Marshall 30—Wm Frothingham, 18—Mary Whitford, 75.

In Danvers, Sally, wife of Mr Phineas Perley, 25.

In Hingham, Mrs Lydia Loring, 88.

In Bedford, Rev Samuel Stearns, 65.

In Wrentham, of croup Sibel, wife of Lewis L. Metcalf, 25

In Amherst, N. H. Samson Kidder, 70.

In Claremont, N. H. Hon Samuel Fiske, 65, a native of Brookfield, Mass. He graduated at Harvard University in 1793.

In Bucksport, Wm J. Barlett, 25 formerly of Newburyport.

In Vassalboro', Me, Sarah, widow of John Getchell 83. Her husband was Arnold's principal pilot through the wilderness in his expedition to Quebec in 1775.

In Independence, Indiana, Dec 2, Wm F. Brooks, M. D. 27, formerly of Boston.

In Leeds, Eng Oct 24th, Miss Emma Bray, 24 a native of Boston.

Deaths in Lynn from Jan 1st to Dec 31st, 1834—182.

EXHIBITION

OF

GREENOUGH'S NEW MARBLE GROUP

IS OPEN AT

AMORY HALL, (Corner of Washington & Wester'ts.)

☞ Admission 25 cts. Season Tickets 50 cts.

N. B.—The entire proceeds of this Exhibition are appropriated by the Artist, for the Benefit of Seamen's children and other charitable purposes, under the direction of the Rev E T. Taylor. dec 20

EMBROIDERED CRAPE

SCARFS.

THE subscriber has just received on Consignment 4 boxes containing 40 Embroidered Nankin Crape Scarfs.

The above very beautiful article is the first of the kind in this Country. Price $5 each.

jan 3 4tis E. K. WHITAKER.

WATER PROOF PREMIUM

GOODS

INDIA RUBBER WATER PROOF GOODS of the Style and quality which obtained the PREMIUM MEDAL at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, at their last Annual Exhibition. Constantly for sale at No 52. Water street, Boston—viz: Cloaks—Wrappers—Surtouts—Cloak Capes—Pea and Monkey Jackets—Sportsmen do—Pantaloons with or without feet—Caps with Capes—Cushions—Life Preservers—Hydrostatic Sheets *and beds complete*—Bath sacks—Hydraulic tubery—Ingatur do &c. *Air Beds*—Cushions—Pillows—Gass Bags—with every variety of articles impervious to air or water—at wholesale or retail by

nov 1 tf C. G. NICHOLS & CO, Boston.

PROVISIONS, SOAP AND

CANDLES.

300 BBLS Mess Beef, new; 100 do, Navy Mess do do; 300 do No 1, do do; 300 do Prime do, do; 200 half brls Mess, P. Mess, and No 1 do, do.

50 brls Mess Beef, old,

100 do Clear Pork, Boston,

100 do do do, Western,

200 do Prime do New York,

100 do do do, Ohio; 200 kegs Lard,

10 hhds, Hams; 5 do Shoulders Bacon,

500 boxes Mould Candles,

300 do No 1 and extra No 1 Soap,

1000 half boxes do, do do do.

For sale at the lowest market prices, by CHARLES VALENTINE, No 12 Long wharf.

nov 8 2m

NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

RUSSELL, ODIORNE & CO, have received the following interesting publications:

Leisure Hours; edited by an Association of gentlemen

The Sabbath Day Book for Boys and Girls; by the editors of the American Popular Library.

The Family Story Book; compiled by the editors of the Popular Library.

The Week Day Book for Boys and Girls; by the editors of the Popular Library.

Adam, the Gardener; Juvenile Popular Library; conducted by an Association of Gentlemen.

The Value of Time, a tale for children, by Mrs Barwell

The Value of Money, by the same. Both of these new and excellent works with engravings.

The Evergreen, by W. West, with 30 engravings.

Sybilline Leaves, by Mrs Coley.

Down the Hill, or the History of Samuel Weden, a story for boys, by Old Harle.

Youth's Sketch Book.

Child's Gem, with 6 beautiful engravings.

American Juvenile Keepsake, edited by Mrs Hofland.

jan 3 2wis

FRESH IMPORTATION OF

SQUIRREL TAIL BOAS.

J. M. SHUBURNE has just received a large assortment of *SQUIRREL TAIL BOAS*, also a few dozen beautiful Swan Skins for Ladies Trimmings and Neck Tippets, also a good assortment of natural colored Russia genet skins and Muffs, which he will sell wholesale and retail at low prices. Persons in want of the above articles will please call and examine for themselves, at No 62 Washington street.

dec 27 isbw

MORE NEW CRAVATS.

1 CASE Rich English Silk Cravats, received this day Nov 22, of entire new and fashionable patterns.

J. G. WYMAN,

nov 22 [illegible] Washington street.

[illegible] Lynn [illegible] advertisers should mark the number of insertions to be made; otherwise the advertisement will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

IN LYNN.

THE Stockholders of the Union Fire and Marine Insurance Company in Lynn, are hereby notified that their annual meeting for the coming year, will be held at the office of said Company, on Tuesday, the 13th day of January, 1835, and also to transact all such other business as may then come before them. Per order

Lynn, Jan 10 ISAAC STORY, Sec'y.

DEMOCRATIC NEWSROOM

THE subscribers to the *LYNN DEMOCRATIC NEWS ROOM*, are hereby informed, that the handsome HALL, in *Breed's Building*, directly over the Post Office, has been fitted up in a neat and commodious style and is now opened as a Democratic News Room. About twenty of the leading Republican Journals from the different States, as well as others of a Commercial and Miscellaneous character, are taken regularly, and many of them daily; so that an easy opportunity of acquiring the latest and most important news from abroad is afforded.

In order to bring the subscription within the reach of all, who may wish to become members of the Room, the terms are put exceedingly low, viz. $3 per annum, about the price of a single country newspaper.

Every Democratic Republican in Lynn is respectfully solicited to become a member or if not convenient to do so, is cordially invited to visit the Room at all times free of expense. Lynn, Dec 27, 1834.

LECTURE ON ZOOLOGY.

Illustrated by upwards of 200 transparent DIAGRAMS.

BY H. McMURTRIE, M. D. etc.

DR McMURTRIE being on the eve of delivering a course of his well known, popular *LECTURES ON ZOOLOGY*, or the Natural History of the Animal Creation, respectfully informs the citizens of *LYNN* that the First Lecture will be given at the Town HALL, on *MONDAY EVENING*, the 8th inst at 7 o'clock. The course, which consists of 12 or 13 Lectures, will be continued the succeeding Mondays, at the same place and hour until completed.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS extend from *MAN* to the Animalcule, and consist (details of their general and comparative anatomy included) of correct and finely executed figures of the most remarkable *Monkeys, Quadrupeds, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Crustacea, Molluscs, Insects, Zoophytes, &c.*

☞ Enabled by his engagement with the Salem Lyceum to gratify his own wish to diffuse a knowledge of [and taste for] this most interesting branch of Natural Science as widely, and at as cheap a rate as possible, Dr McMurtrie has reduced the price of his tickets for the entire Course to one dollar. Tickets to be had at J. R. Newhall's, Jonathan Buffum's, A. L. Holder's, Otis Wright's, and at the door of the Hall—or of either of the Committee.

The positive engagements of D. McM. elsewhere render this the only opportunity he will have of delivering a course here. Those therefore who feel any interest on the subject will do well to be present on Monday evening, as the course cannot be delayed, but must proceed with that delivered at Salem, and the first two Lectures are perhaps the most important of the whole.

DR W. PRESCOTT }
H. A. BREED, }
DR E. L. COFFIN, } Committee.
D. TAYLOR, }
E. S. DAVIS, }

Lynn, Dec 6

NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully give notice to his friends and the public that he continues to transact business at the late stand of Newhall & Hathorne, 1st and 2d doors East of Lynn Hotel. A continuance of the patronage heretofore bestowed is respectfully solicited. J. R. NEWHALL.

Lynn, Nov 22

ON HAND.

AT the store 1st and 2nd Doors East of Lynn Hotel, an extensive assortment of ENGLISH FRENCH, INDIA and AMERICAN GOODS. Also every article in the BOOK and STATIONARY LINE, For sale at unusually low prices.

Lynn, Nov 22.

STRAW BOARD.

FARLESS & WESTON have for sale at their Paper Store Neptune street, Salem, STRAW PASTE BOARD of Superior quality. Also TARRED SHEATHING PAPER a good article for keeping out wind and wet.

The above articles will be delivered at Lynn free of expense.

Salem, Dec 20 eop6w

LYNN MECHANICS FIRE

AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they continue to make Fire Insurance, for any amount not exceeding $2500 on one risk, and Marine Insurance, for any amount not exceeding $3500 on one risk, at their office, Lynn Mechanics Bank.

MICAJAH C. PRATT, President.

A. RHODES, Sec'y

Lynn, April 5. tf

SELECTMEN'S NOTICE.

THE Selectmen of Lynn will be in session at the Selectmen's Room, on the first Monday in each month from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M.

Lynn, july 19 tf SAM'L NEAL, Chairman.

REMOVAL.

WILLIAM CROSS, *TAILOR*.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by Joseph P. Jackson, directly opposite the First Methodist Meeting House, where he would invite all those that feel disposed, to give him their support, that he engages to fulfil all orders in his line of business with neatness and despatch. Thankful for past favors and a continuance solicited.

N. B. Garments cut and made are warranted or no compensation required

Lynn, June 28 tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

THE subscribers have just received and offer for sale at their Clothing Emporium, Market Street an extensive assortment of Broadcloths of every shade and color; Cassimeres of fashionable stripes and plain; Camblets, goat's hair and imitation; Vestings, Trimmings Suspenders, Gloves, Dickeys, Bosom-pieces, and every article in their line.

Also, a fresh supply of Rogers's Imperial Stocks.

ROPES & LAMSON.

R. & L. feel grateful for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust to merit a continuance of the same, by manufacturing Gentlemen's Garments from a medium to the extremity of fashion, and in workmanship inferior to none. Lynn, sept 20.

YARN, SOCKS.

1000 PAIR Woolen Socks, also a large lot of White and Colored Yarn, Woolen Mittens Gloves, Comforters, &c, &c., all of which goods will be sold at the store, 1st and 2nd doors East of Lynn Hotel.

Lynn, dec 6

JOSEPH EDWARDS, JR,

TAILOR.

MASONIC SQUARE, LYNN.

CONTINUES to execute all orders in his line, with promptitude, and in the best style. Having none but first rate workmen, he feels confident that all garments made by him will suffer nothing by comparison with those from the first tailoring establishments in the city. Terms, Cash. All orders gratefully received.

Gentlemen's Vestings, Stock, Collars, &c &c, constantly on hand for sale.

WANTED, as above—A number of small Job Makers; none but the best—to whom the highest price will be given.

Lynn, April 12.

UNION FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LYNN,

GIVE notice that their Capital Stock is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, which is all paid in and invested according to law, and that they continue to make Fire Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3000 on any one risk; and Marine Insurance for any amount not exceeding $3000 on any one risk, at their office in No hant Bank Building.

H. A. BREED, President.

ISAAC STORY, Secretary.

Lynn, April 5. tf

A SPLENDID ARTICLE

FOR LADIES.

THOMAS O. BRISCALL, at No 8 State street, north side City Hall, the original Manufacturer of Satin Beaver HATS, has just manufactured a splendid assortment of Satin Beaver BONNETS, adapted to the present season; he being the Manufacturer of the Bonnets can recommend them for quality and durability, which he is not excelled by any thing of the kind in the market. They will be sold cheap for Cash. The Ladies are requested to call and examine this splendid article. dec 13

UMBRELLAS

[illegible]

nov 8 No 6 Court street, near Washington street.

PROSPECTUS OF THE EIGHTEENTH VOLUME OF THE

NEW ENGLAND GALAXY.

JOHN NEAL AND H. HASTINGS WELD, EDITORS.

THE Eighteenth Volume of the *GALAXY*, will commence on the third of January, 1835. In accordance with a promise given not long since, that the paper should advance in literary merit in proportion as it gained in public favor, we have spared no pains or expense to render it worthy of patronage. PRIZES have been paid for a successful TALE & POEM and a liberal remuneration has been given for Original Articles. During the last four months there have been published in the columns of the paper no less than SIXTEEN *Original Tales*, and TWENTY ONE *Original Poems*, together with Sketches, Essays, &c., making in all probably a greater quantity of Original matter than has been given of the same quality in any other paper in the United States.

The fact that these exertions have been met by an increase of names upon our subscription list, far exceeding our most sanguine expectations has induced us to engage the services of JOHN NEAL, Esq. of Portland, who will hereafter be associated with H. HASTINGS WELD, Esq, the present editor; in addition to which we offer for Original Articles the following

PRIZES:

For the best ORIGINAL TALE:

FIFTY DOLLARS.

For the best ORIGINAL POEM;

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For the best *Article on a Humorous Subject*;

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

The manuscripts may be directed to the Editors of the Galaxy, Boston, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following.—The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked 'Name;' and the directions of the successful writers only will be opened. All the manuscripts to be in the disposal of the Editors of the Galaxy.

TERMS OF THE GALAXY. Three dollars per annum, in advance. As we have no agents, persons at a distance who wish the paper can enclose the amount by mail.—Postmasters and others who may forward the names of four subscribers and twelve dollars, shall receive a fifth copy gratis: or a reasonable commission.

Although our list of exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new ones; we will offer an exchange to any editor who will publish his advertisement;—provided always, that the Galaxy is not to be put on a Reading Room File.

MASTERS & MARDEN.

Boston, Dec 20th 1834. No 38 Court Street.

OMNIBUS OF FINE ARTS.

OR VEHICLE OF WONDERFUL PHENOMENA!

MR J. D. DEXTER, the Proprietor of this novel and interesting Curiosity, has the pleasure to announce to the citizens of Boston, that he has located his Carriage for a few days, by permission of the city authorities, near Faneuil Hall, where those who are disposed to patronize an unfortunate man, totally blind and with but one arm, may have an opportunity, at small expense, of gratifying both their taste and their benevolence.

The Vehicle is of sufficient capacity to accommodate one hundred and fifty persons at one time, and contains, besides Landscape and other painting the most Wonderful Machine ever exhibited in this country. More than two hundred Automata perform various and curious evolutions—such as Waltzing to excellent music—Working at the different mechanical trade—Domestic occupations &c. &c.

Hours of Exhibition from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

Fee for admission. 12 1-2 cents. nov15

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF

OF JAMAICA GINGER.

THIS article contains all the virtues of the best Jamaica Ginger, in a concentrated state, and is far more convenient and preferable for family use than pulverised root. It will retain its strength and purity to any length of time, while the powder soon loses its qualities, besides being generally adulterated with some inert substance. The Essence of Ginger has been long celebrated in Europe for its medicinal qualities, particularly for Stomach and Bowel Complaints, General Debility, Rheumatic Affections and Dyspepsia. It is the best preparation for making Ginger Beer, Syrup, Tea, &c.—A tea spoonful in a glass of sweetened water makes a very agreeable beverage in hot weather; a few drops in a glass of ice water or lemonade will prevent any injurious effects; no one article has been used with better success as a preventive to Cholera.

It is warranted equal in every respect to the English is put up in bottles, with suitable directions, containing four times the quantity and will be sold for half the price.

CREAM OF SOAP. FOR SHAVING.

This article is superior to the celebrated Naples soap, in its composition, being made of much finer materials, and having the peculiar properties of that Soap, to a much greater degree. It contains but very little alkali, leaves the skin soft and agreeable, and will be found invaluable to all persons afflicted with hard and strong beards.

The extensive sales made during the last year, and the increasing demand for this Soap, is a proof that it stands high in the estimation of the public. It is put up in neat China Shaving Boxes with covers, and will be sold cheap.

SARSAPARILLA MEAD SYRUP.

This article, when used with Soda Powders, instead of the Syrup, produces the Sarsaparilla Mead, in the highest state of perfection.

The above articles are prepared and sold at the Tremont Laboratory, 178, Tremont street. Sold also by TROTT & CO. 128 State street, Boston. july 12

NOTICE.

THE entire stock of the late firms of HORACE PORTER & Co. and WILLIAM S. WILLIS, comprising an extensive assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY, of every description, will be offered at a great reduction, from former prices, until the 15th April next, when the whole must be closed—at No 153 Washington street, opposite Old South. dec 27

FOR SALE IN OHIO.

A TRACT of 10,000 acres of rich land in the town of Worthington and on the big Walnut creek, twelve miles from Columbus the seat of government Apply to J. A. FOSTER, Land Office, No 7 Congress street, up stairs.

dec 20 tf

A. B. GALUCIA,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER AND GLAZIER,

Corner of Water and Bath streets, Boston.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

nov 8 3m

AMORY HALL ACADEMY.

CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND WEST ST'S.

CLASSES in French and Latin, on Monday and Thursday Evenings, and Saturday A. M. and P. M.

Classes in Book Keeping, by Single and Double Entry, from 12 till 1, every day, and Monday and Thursday Evenings, from 7 till 9.

PENMANSHIP, of every description taught by the Quarter or number of Lessons.

Classes for Boys in any of the above Branches, from 12 till 2, P. M.

References—Hon Theodore Lyman, Jr; Hon H. G. Otis; Hon Charles G. Loring, Esq.; Rev J. J. Janeway, D. D. Philadelphia; Henry Nixon, Esq. Pres. Bk North Am. Philad; J. Barrington, Esq. Sec. Sav. Bk. Philad; Rt Rev Bishop Brownell, and Hon Thomas Day, Sec of the State of Connecticut.

Mons J. A. FRONTIN, French Teacher, respectfully informs his former pupils and friends that he has introduced a method essentially adapted to the wants of the learner, and, he believes, peculiarly calculated to save trouble and expense.

References—John Lowell, Esq; Professor Ticknor; Joseph Abbot; E. A. Andrews and Rev James Walker.

jan 3 6m

BUFFALO & RUSSIA ROBES

FOR sale by B. HOMER, No 100 Milk street

Buffalo Robes per Bale or Single Robe and Squirrel and Fitch Robes of all prices.

Also—200 Dressed Bear Skins and Robes for Sleighs,

1000 Hair Seal for tanning,

1500 Hair Seal for trunks,

60 casks of Raisin in prime order,

500 Dry Grindstones of all sizes,

Cash paid for Shipping Furs at the above store.

jan 3 6w

AT FEATHER STORE, NO 27

DOCK SQUARE, (South side.)

FOR Sale, Genuine New England Live Geese Feathers; best Southern and Western do do; Russia do; Sicily and various kinds of common and low priced do. Also, Beds, Mattresses, Pew and Chair Cushions, and a general assortment of Bedding and Upholstery Goods.

UPHOLSTERERS' STOCK. Best South American and Russia Hair, picked and unpicked; Florida, New Orleans and Carolina Moss, picked and unpicked, or in bales; Moreens, Bed Ticking, &c; at the lowest prices

CHARLES A. HUDSON. tf dec1

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, (recently of Boston, Mass,) intending to devote himself to a General Commission Business in the city of Mobile, would inform his friends and the public, that he may be found at the auction Store of Latham Hull, Esq, corner of St Francis and Water streets. All business entrusted to his care will meet with immediate attention, and the utmost exertion will be made to effect immediate sales.

JOHN M. WHITDEN.

Mobile, Nov 20, 1834. eop6w dec 13

LADIES' CLOAKS.

THE subscriber has just opened 2 cases French Cloaks, of new fabrics and designs—which will be sold at exceeding low prices. E. K. WHITAKER.

jan 3 3is

DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS

FAIRBANKS, LORING & CO, corner of Elm and Mill streets, have received a very large assortment of Dutch Bolting Cloths of the Anchor Brand of [illegible] which they offer for sale on very advantageous terms. [illegible] april 20

STOVE AND GRATE

MANUFACTORY.

JOHN PETERS, No 60, Cornhill, has constantly for sale, a good assortment of *COAL STOVES* and *GRATES*, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also—Fenders, Coal Hods, Pokers, and Sifters.

jan 15 3m

BOLTING CLOTHS AND

BURR STONES.

B. F. WHITE, No 11, Kilby street, (Agent for the Bird and Lion patterns) imports and keeps constantly for sale an extensive assortment of Dutch *BOLTING CLOTHS*

of the following patterns, viz;—Bird of Paradise—Eagle—Lion—Anchor—Arms of Harlem and Harlem Stars.—Millers and others can be supplied on as favorable terms as at any other place in the United States.

—ALSO—

Burr Mill Stones and Blocks 6m. oct 18

KIMBALL'S

Wholesale and Retail Linen Drapery and Stock Store.

MOSES KIMBALL, at his old Stand, No 12 Washington street, a few doors above Dock Square, offers for sale, at low prices, the greatest assortment of goods in his line of business to be found in the city. His assortment of articles finished for the fall trade, and to which the attention of Country Traders is invited, consists in part of STOCKS, made of white and black haircloth; best satin, plaited and plain, and with bows; silk Vesting, do; Suspenders of India rubber, worsted, silk cotton, net and web; Gloves and Hosiery of every description; Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms and Collars, of every quality; fine and common linen and cotton Shirts, with plain, frilled and plaited bosoms, with and without collars; deer skin Suits, a genuine article; merino, lambs' wool, vigonia, raw silk, flannel, cotton, and other under wear; Valises, Bombazines, and Satins for Stocks; Webbing, Stock and Suspender Buckles; Bristles Binding Skins, etc. nov 1

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR CASH,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

THOMAS C. WALES,

No 190 Washington Street.

sept 27 tf

CLOTHING.

200 DRESS COATS.

1200 pairs PANTS.

1000 VESTS;

170 SURTOUTS and OVERCOATS,

60 JACKETS.

For sale by ISAAC OSGOOD, 31 Dock Square.

☞ Where is for sale a prime assortment of first rate *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*. Garments made to order, in best style. tf sept 20

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

ENGRAVER in General, No 140 Washington street. Orders respectfully solicited. A fine lot of Enamelled or polished surface Cards just received, for visiting, &c. Copperplate Printing particularly attended to.—Cards engraved in the best manner. tf june 21

WINTER AND SUMMER OIL

FOR FAMILY USE.

EDMUND T. HASTINGS, 37 Commercial street, will keep constantly for sale, WINTER and SUMMER OIL, of 1st quality, for family use.

Also, Oil Cannisters of various sizes. mar 22

JOSEPH L. BATES,

MANUFACTURER OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, UMBRELLAS AND WALKING CANES.

No 6, Court street, near Washington street, Boston.

oct 11 tf

WINDOW GLASS.

1500 BOXES of Baltimore, Waterford and German Window Glass, of all sizes from 6-8 to 24-30. Also, Painters Oil and Color, constantly for sale at HENDERSON'S Window Glass and Paint Store, No 75 Union Street 6m sept 20

HONEY COMB.

1000 LBS WHITE HONEY COMB, of extra quality, in patent boxes, of various sizes, just received from the State of Maine, and for sale at No 1 City Hall. OBRA GOSS.

oct 11 tf

GENUINE

PEACH ORCHARD COAL.

SOLOMON PIPER, No 30 Sea street, is now receiving direct from the North American Coal Company, his supply of this very superior Coal, which he is ready to deliver his customers and others on the most favorable terms. To those who have tried this article no further recommendation is necessary. To others, it may not be improper to state it has given universal satisfaction, and is believed to be the best Anthracite in use.

Also—for sale as above, superior Newcastle Coal.

sept 20 6m

TO THE LADIES.

COMBS of every variety REPAIRED in the *neatest manner* and at the *lowest prices*, at the

NEW COMB MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT,

☞ *Sign of the Original Golden Comb* ☜

No 2 Milk street, in the same building with Smith's Fancy Pocket Book Manufactory.

Where may be found an extensive variety of COMBS of the *latest* and most *improved patterns*.

Also, a fine assortment of

FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY.

COMBS made to order or altered at the *shortest notice*.

nov 22 3m A. S. JORDAN.

BEHOLD THE BARGAINS.

CHARLES ADAMS, 115 Hanover street is closing his present stock of Dry Good at very reduced prices, viz—

MERINOS.

6-4 English		at 62 1-2 cts,	
do	do	at 75	do,
do	do	at 5s	do,
3-4	do	at 25	cts,
do	do fine	30	do,
do	do	2s	

Also—French Merinos, 1,25,

do do 1,50,

BROADCLOTHS AND *CASSIMERES*.

Fine medium and low priced Cloths and Cassimeres, from 1 to $8 yrd.

Also—*FLANNELS*—fine Red, White, Green and Yellow, from 25 to 75 cts pr yd.

Also—*CALICOES*—fine Chaley Prints for 28 cts pr yd—low priced do, 12 1-2 cts, new patterns.

Also—an assortment of seasonable Goods, cheaper than ever.

Call and see. 1is dec 20

TYPE AND STEREOTYPE

FOUNDRY.

THE Lancaster Type and Stereotype Foundry is REMOVED to No 3, Water street, where the subscribers are prepared to execute all kinds of *STEREOTYPING* with neatness and despatch.

They have on hand all kinds of Book *TYPE*, which has been used for stereotyping, which will be sold at a liberal discount. Also, *NEW TYPE* will be furnished to Printers at the usual prices.

Old Type taken in exchange for new or second hand at 9 cents per lb. SHEPARD, OLIVER & CO.

nov 15 tf

FRENCH COOKING

By the DAY or REPAST, on Moderate Terms.

"Until the kitchen since first framed has Book,
Commanding sweet to stream from every Cook.
The old and young with viands crude were plied.
And friends to physic wondered how they died.'

VICTOR AGANT, an artist Cook who for the last three years has presided over the culinary department of the Tremont House, with, he trusts, some reputation, begs leave to offer his services in the line of his profession to all corporate bodies, societies, clubs, heads of families and *Bon vivans*, who may require his aid in preparing Dinners, Suppers wedding and other feasts. He flatters himself from his long practice and experience in the Gastronomic art that he can get up repasts in the most modern and exquisite style of the French School, to the entire satisfaction of all who may honor him with their commands, or patronize him in his endeavors to contribute to the health, comfort and pleasure of his employers.

He also takes the liberty to inform those gentlemen of Boston who have a decided preference and taste for La Cuisine Francaise, that he can furnish ten or twelve persons with dinners (on being notified of their wishes one day in advance) at his house Parva sed apta, No 4 Province street, opposite Montgomery place.

nov 22 *Small but neat.*

SAMUEL G. B. EATON,

NECK STOCK and Suspender Manufacturer, [illegible] [illegible] Hosiery and Glove Store, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

nov 1

LADIES' MEDICAL [illegible]

Or, Mrs MOTT'S [illegible]

BEING a Non-Medical Commentary on the Cause, Prevention, and Cure of the Diseases of the *Female Frame*; together with an exposition of her system of European Vegetable Medicine for the cure of disease and the patent Medicated Champoo Baths; to which is added an explanation of the Gift, and an exposition of the numerous fabricated reports, a fresh invention of the enemy.'

The Lord hath created Medicines out of the Earth; and he that is wise will not abhor them.

ECCLESIASTICUS, xxxviii. 3

Printed and Published for the Authoress, and to be had only of her, at her residence, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, Boston. tf jan 24

PATENT

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

MOTT'S Patent, Medicated and Champoo Baths, and Systematic Vegetable Medicine. These baths are well known to the Medical Faculty as being patronized by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and Asia, and are considered in the Oriental Empires as the greatest luxury they enjoy, being a preventive as well as a cure of contagious diseases—and they are now introduced in the United States in a new and perfect form, and with the greatest confidence of success. These Baths are medicated according to the disease—they are now open to the public, and will be administered to families or individuals under the direction, or according to the prescription of their physician.

Dr Mott will undertake the cure (or the relief) of all Chronic Diseases, Wounds, (however of long standing) Ulcers, Abscesses, internal or external, Gout, Rheumatism, Tic Doloreux, Cancers, Imposthumes, and other complaints incident to the human frame.

Dr M. will personally superintend the various Baths, and attend to the prescriptions of the Medical gentlemen in behalf of their patients.

Without boasting of the cures that have been performed or pretending to any wonderful knowledge, he would merely say, he would be happy to render the Baths, and the system of Medicine itself, useful to the high Medical Talent of Boston, leaving it to an enlightened public to decide.

These spacious premises have been fitted up with great expense, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, and other places have been purchased to be fitted up as auxiliary establishments. It may be proper to state, that no mercury or mineral preparations are used—no hot medicines, or cold water—but it is, in fact, a union of the simples of the Materia Medica with the Herbal Medicine—therefore called Vegetable.

Teeth and Corns, he will undertake to extract scientifically; Bunions on the joints, compound of Cancerous Toe Nails, and other diseases of the Feet, diseases of the Eyes, &c. &c.

Male Patients only, attended to by me. Mrs Mott, the Females and Children. No out door patients can be attended to.

N. B. Agents may purchase Patent Rights for villages, towns, or cities, in any part of the United States, with a guarantee exclusive—together with the Medicines and Book of Directions, by application to DR MOTT, corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets.

jan 25 tf

THE GIFTED LADY.

MRS MOTT, Female Physician, would inform her patients and the public in general, that she has located herself in Boston, at the corner of Lynde and Cambridge streets, where she will continue to administer her Systematic Vegetable Medicines, to those who are desirous of cure in all the complaints incident to the human frame.

The Patent Champoo, and Medicated Baths in connexion with the Medicines, will be under her direction for Females, and will be in daily operation—to those who are acquainted with these invaluable baths, nothing may be said of their praise; to those who are not, one trial will convince of their utility. The Baths will be open at all times, to the patients of Physicians, under their prescriptions.

To be had as above, Josephine Dentifrice, for whitening the teeth; the Tooth Paste, for preserving them, and tightening the gums; Corn Liquid, with directions; Wart Ointment; Lip Salve; Chilblain Liquid and Salve; Tooth Ache Drops; Tic Doloreux Embrocation; Head Ache Drops; Bunion Embrocation; Strengthening Powders and Stomachic Bitters. tf jan 24

E. E. DYER,

No 96, WASHINGTON STREET,

HAS on hand, and is constantly receiving from the manufacturers, additional supplies of the following articles, which he offers at wholesale or retail at as low prices as goods of the same quality can be purchased in the city.

Tortoise Shell Combs, viz;—Wrought top India and American Carved Combs, some very rich, from 3 to $15 each; wrought long round combs; India wrought side combs; plain combs from $1 to 6 each; plain quill back combs; side combs, 1 to 1 1-2 inch teeth; plain round do; plain neck do, dressing and pocket do, superior quality.

Ivory Combs, viz;—Superfine, super-superfine extra-superfine, ne plus ultra, and extra wide do; ivory dressing do; pocket do, double and single.

Imitation Shell Combs, viz;—Carved top do; stamped and pressed do, of various patterns.

Dressing and Pocket Combs. viz;—Horn dressing do English, French, and American oval, swelling case, crescent, and common pocket do.

Fancy Articles—Bead Reticules, purses and necklaces; buckskin and fancy purses; ever pointed silver pencil cases; lead points; lead pencils: silver thimbles; silver spectacles; plated and steel do; cornet rings; snuff boxes; fancy boxes; wafers, in boxes; ready made pens, in boxes; German shaving glasses, with drawers.

Pocket Books, &c. viz;—Wallet, double and single, with steel clasp and spring; note cases; memorandum books; pocket books and wallets, with plated clasps, calf, sheep skin, and common gilt pocket books.

Brushes, &c. viz;—Clothes, hair, tooth, comb and shaving brushes, shaving boxes, &c

Beads, viz;—Black and fancy colored cut Beads; black and fancy colored seed do, gilt and steel do.

Perfumery and Fancy Soaps, in all their variety.

Bear's Oil, and Ward's Vegetable Oil, for the growth of the Hair.

Depilatory for removing superfluous Hair.

Vegetable Dye, for changing red or grey Hair to a beautiful brown or black. may 17

NEW ENGLAND

STAINED GLASS MANUF'Y.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has fitted up an establishment in Harlem Place, No 347, Washington street, for the purpose of Staining Glass in the Ancient Style, an art supposed to have been lost for many centuries.

This most superior style of Painting, superior both for elegance of coloring and durability, (as nothing can injure the effect produced but what will destroy the glass itself,) has been recently revived in Europe and brought to this country by Mr John L. Race, an Artist of the highest standing in his profession.

The subscriber having been instructed by the above named artist, and he remaining with him as superintendent of the work, enables him to assure the public that whatever orders are entrusted to him will be executed with elegance, punctuality and despatch.

Orders may be left at the Factory, or with the subscriber, at No No 3, Cornhill, sign of the Faithful Servant, where every variety of Sign and Fancy Painting may be obtained at moderate prices, and first rate work.

Specimens may be seen at either of the places above named. WILLIAM REDDING.

Boston, March 27th, 1834.

Having instructed Mr William Redding in the Art of Staining Glass, according to the most approved methods, and the same as used by myself, I declare him fully competent to execute any work entrusted to him.

Boston, March 27th, 1834 JOHN L. RACE.

The above named J. L. R. is the same Artist who has hitherto executed the Stained Glass Work, for the New England Flint Glass Company, at East Cambridge.

april 12

TO CONTRACTORS AND

BUILDERS in the City & Country. The Patent Flooring Establishment and Steam Saw Mill having been erected, and the Planing Mill is now in operation on Front street above South Boston Old Bridge, the Proprietor offers for sale, Southern yellow pine Flooring Boards, reduced to an equal thickness and width, tongued and grooved, or square edges; Stepping Boards, or wide stuff for stairs, planed to thickness, 10 a 18 inches wide, 1 1-4 a 3 inches thick; Oil Cask Heading, ready planed—all of seasoned stuff; 200 tons Southern yellow pine Timber, from 15 to 50 feet long, 12 to 19 inches square.

White Pine Flooring can also be furnished, dressed, grooved, or square edged, of such width, thickness and lengths, as may be required, and convenient to transport in the country.

Under Flooring planed to thickness, width to 22 inches.

The Saw Mill being in operation, timber may be taken from the dock and sawed as may be required, at short notice.

The Proprietors of this establishment offer to contract to furnish any quantity of dressed Flooring Boards.

Orders left at establishment will be punctually attended to.

In this establishment is Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, which is capable of planing 36 feet of boards per minute, and with great precision; also D. H. Smith's patent revolving Timber Planer, this machine is capable of hewing from oak or any other timber stuck 18 inches square, 1 1-4 inch thick and making the surface perfectly smooth. There are many of the above machines now in operation in different parts of the United States, and need no further recommendation [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

nov 29 [illegible] at the Establishment.

MISCELLANY.

[From the Literary Souvenir.]

THE MOLE.

BY A. A. WATTS.

'The mole, the mole, the pretty mole,
Dear infant! on thy shoulder,
Might tempt the art of Cattermole—
A most intense beholder!
Methinks I see his ardent eyes
Flash with a wildly glad surprise,
While gazing on my child,
His faultless fancy feels the tint
Of that fair skin's enhancing print,
From fairy hands beguiled!

Hard duty 'tis, my slumbering boy!
To use the rod, when thou
Art boisterous with irreverent joy,
Or dashed with moody brow.
At every angry word, and stripe,
The fond paternal tears I wipe
Away, and sigh 'Tis odd
That I, who love this child so much,
Should feel compelled to give him such
A tickling with the rod!'

'Tis for the best. Ah, me! ah, me!
I oft bethink me what
A different person I should be,
Had I but felt the knot
Of twisted cord, or known the birch,
When, leaving Duty in the lurch,
I merely spun my top;
Or bringing 'sweets unto the sweet,'
I gave myself full leave to eat
A load of lollipop.

Nor lollipop, nor laziness,
Shall warp this artless soul,
While tow'rds this port of blessedness,
Life's swelling waves shall roll.
And, should he woo the Muses' grace,
Here in this volume he may trace
How once his father strove,
And won the bays, that may not die,
Beneath the public's plausive eye—
The wreath of Hope and Love!'

[From Bulwer's France,]

REVIEW OF THE REVOLUTION OF 1830.

To any one who has followed the events of this revolution, there will seem to have been on the side of the people, as on the side of the king, two factions. The Royalists were divided into the friends of the ordonnances and the ministry, and the friends of the monarchy without the ordonnances.

The liberal deputies also were divided. There were those who, without any personal affection for the reigning family, wished for the old form of government, popularly administered (M. Guizot and M. Sebastiani.)—There were those (M. Lafitte, Laborde, Mauguin) who wished for a new dynasty and new institutions. M. C. Perier seems to have been between the two parties, and Gen Lafayette to have gone beyond them both. To M. Guizot, and those who thought like M. Guizot, Henry V. ought to have been more acceptable than the Duc d'Orleans—by M. Lafitte the Duc d'Orleans, even if not personally recommended, would have been preferred to Henry V.—To M. C. Perier the claims of the one, whom circumstances most favored, were likely to appear the best—To M. de Lafayette the American republic was the dream of a long life.

In the nation, if it could have been polled, the liberal nobility would probably have been for Henry V; the bourgeoisie for the Duc de Orleans; the old army for young Napoleon; the masses for a republic. If the Duc d'Orleans was selected, it was because, while his accession promised the least to any particular party, it promised something to all, and was least likely to offend any one party. 'The multitudes would have been passionately opposed, say many, 'to the legitimate line of the family they had been fighting against.' The army would have deposed, and the bourgeoisie dreaded the red cap, which had presided over the confiscations and proscriptions of the Comite de Salut Publique. M. Guizot and his friends accepted the Duc d'Orleans as a Bourbon; M. Lafitte and M. Mauguin as a member of the opposition during the time of the Bourbons; General Lafayette as the soldier of Jemmapes, as the aid-de-camp of Dumourier. Besides, Louis Philippe was the first person proposed, when everybody was uncertain.—'Take the Duke of Orleans for your king,' said M. Lafitte. 'Liberty will be satisfied with the sacrifice of legitimacy! Order will thank you for saving it from Robespierre! England, in your revolution, will recognise her own!'

All declared against Charles X. None spoke of young Napoleon; none of Henry V.; and yet, if circumstances had favored, a government might perhaps have been formed under the sanction of either of these names more popular and more strong than the one which was adopted. The Legitimate Monarchy and Henry V.; the Republic and young Napoleon; these (I venture the opinion as an historical speculation) would have been the two great and most reasonable alternatives.

To the legitimate monarchy there was the past; for a republic the future. The claims of the one were in the tombs of St Denys; it was sanctioned by time, and it promised repose. A desire for new things could alone justify the pretensions of the other; and its existence could only have been an existence of action and glory, invasion, defence, conquest. As for a republic, with Lafayette it would have been the vision of an hour—for the title of a republic would have been a declaration of war; and if war were to ensue, what name but that of 'Napoleon' had a military prestige?

Nor had young Bonaparte without a republic any chance of success. The soldier of France would have rallied round his cause—the citizens of France would have shrunk from it. A name possessed by one, a boy in the Austrian capital, was not alone a sufficient basis for a government. If France were desirous of throwing herself at once into a new position, of braving Europe, and defying the propagande in hand, the legions of the Holy Alliance—the young Napoleon, first consul of a military republic, would, I say, have aroused and united all the energies demanded for this daring career.—If, on the other hand, the revolution was a combat for what had been obtained by the Charta, and not for a new system that was to succeed the Restoration;—if the internal policy of France was to be conservation, the external policy peace; if monarchy was to be preserved and royalty respected, it was better to keep a crown that nine centuries had hallowed, and to preserve to majesty its history and its decorations. Tranquility and the past with Henry V.—agitation and the future with young Napoleon—these, I repeat, were the two great and complete ideas between which the people, if they could then have reasoned with the cool philosophy with which we reason now, would have chosen after the combat of July. But in times of trouble and intrigue, it is not one great idea that strikes us with force; we bend beneath a thousand little circumstances and considerations. Besides, though I have conjecturally united the young Bonaparte with a republic, as the best combination, we must not forget that at the time of the revolution, those who thought of Napoleon thought of the empire; those who thought of a republic thought of Lafayette. The people, moreover, still saw in Henry V. the shadow of the old 'regime.' A long array of pages and pensions, of guards and taborets, stood between him and them. They had been fighting to the cry of 'a bas les Bourbons,' and the blood was yet dripping from their clothes which had been shed by the soldiers of legitimacy.

But might not a liberal regency have been named? Was not Louis Philippe himself a Bourbon? And is it not just possible that the same people who bound up the wounds of the Swiss would have felt pity for the innocence of a child? Charles X. at the head of his guards, the Duchesse de Berri with the Duc de Bordeaux in her arms, might at two different moments have changed the destinies of France. But the blood of the grand constable was frozen in the veins of his descendant; the heroine of La Vendee was guarded in her chamber; the religion of legitimacy passed away when he who wore the crown of Henry IV. had neither his heart nor his sword; and an army of omnibuses dispersed the heroes who had gathered round the oriflamme of St Louis.

But whatever might have been best under possible circumstances, I am by no means surprised at what took place under existing ones. Nay, more; whatever government it might have been advisable to form for France in 1830, as a liberal and rational Frenchman, I should be anxious, in 1834, to maintain the government that is;—liberty cannot exist without stability—it cannot exist under perpetual and violent changes; and there are some cases where it is wise for a people to preserve even many evils in order to acquire the habit so necessary for all—I [illegible], of preserving something. Nay, I say, even, when everything was to form four years ago, might not [illegible] have been republican or legitimist—cannot [illegible] be now—when a government is constituted, and can only be upset by a new and more terrible revolution, of which they could neither direct the course nor predict the consequences. Moreover the government of Louis Philippe was, if not the strongest, perhaps the easiest and safest that could have been adopted; and I own that what most surprises me is, not that the French should have chosen the government but that, now they have chosen it, they should be so hostile to their choice. They seem to have thought that because the present king would owe his situation to the popular voice, he would always concede to popular opinion. If this was their theory was it a wise one! Do not we know that every man is under the influence not of the circumstances which placed him in a particular station, but of the circumstances resulting from the situation in which he is placed. Give a man rank and power, he endeavors to preserve that rank and power, it matters not how he obtained it. If there be in his origin difficulties to overcome, it is to his origin that he will be perpetually opposed. The veriest schoolboy in politics and history might see at once, that the life of a who prince sprang from a popular convulsion, would be passed in struggling against popular concessions. Here he may do well to yield, there to resist but to resist he will somewhere be obliged to yield he will always be required. The nation will be unruly under him, and you must govern an unruly nation as, if you are a skilful rider, you will govern an unruly horse; you will not dare to lay the reins upon his neck, but as you pat his crest you will play with his bridle; if you give him his head, or if you pull at his mouth, it is neither force nor fear that will restrain him; he will run away with you.

The system of the present king of the French must be a system of repression, for the expectations which he excited are extravagant: but it may be a system of granting much, in order to obtain the power of refusing more: if he refuse every thing, if he pull too hard—but—I am about to recur to my simile of the unruly horse.

It now only remains to me to say—that in the two questions which arose respecting the throne, first, whether it should be declared vacant on account of the absence of the family of Charles the Tenth; secondly, whether Louis Philippe should fill it as Philip Fifth (thus connecting the old monarchy with the new) or as Philippe the First—a negative was given to the more moderate party, and so far the commencement of another era was undoubtedly proclaimed. A reference to the charta as it was and as it is, forms the best conclusion to this part of my work.

NEWENGLAND MAGAZINE

JUST published the New England Magazine, No 43, for January, 1835.

CONTENTS.—Art 1. Story Telling. By John Neal.—2. Lay. By J. G. Percival.—3. Phrenology Vindicated. Part II. By Dr Caldwell.—4. A Rainbow at Sea. By Park Benjamin.—5. The Gray Champion.—6. Quite too Susceptible.—7. The Polish Exiles.—8. Lutzow's Wild Chase. By F. H. Hedge.—9. Mr Greenough's New Group of Statuary.—10. Sonnet. By J. G. Percival.—11. Colloquy between a Bank Note and a Gold Coin.—12. Epigram.—13. Naturalization.—14. Atheism in New England.—15. Sonnet. By Park Benjamin.—16. Sheridan Knowles's Visit to Cork.—Our Affairs with France.—18. Critical Notices.—19. Politics and Statistics.

E. R. BROADERS,
jan 3 127, Washington street.

THOMAS RESTIEAUX,

134 HANOVER STREET.
SETH FOWLE, 33 PRINCE STREET.
JOSEPH M SMITH, 138 WASHINGTON ST.
JAMES FOWLE, 25 GREEN STREET.

HAVE supplied themselves with FOREIGN LEECHES, and intend hereafter to keep them constantly on hand, and apply them at any part of the City, without additional expense for applying.

dec 20 3m

BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

5200 PAIRS Children's Pegged and Pump Bootees
1000 pr Men's and Boys' Thick Boots.
500 do Thick Brogans and Shoes.
500 do Kip do.
125 do prime Calf Boots, faced stiched.
100 pr fudg'd do.
150 do pegged Calf Boots.
500 pr Misses' pegged Bootees.

Together with a general assortment of Ladies' Men's, and Children's Boot and Shoes, well adapted to city and country trade.

—ALSO—

1200 prime waxed Calf Skins.
500 sides Slaughter Upper Leather, from Tan, together with an assortment Sole Leather and Shoe Stock.

For sale by RUSSELL & BUCKNAM, 26 North Market Street, Boston.

N. B. Nowell's BLACKING, by wholesale.
nov 8 2m

WIGS $10---TOP PIECES $6.

GENTLEMEN in want of either of the above articles will find a very superior assortment at E. E. DYER'S, 93 Washington street. The above will be found decidedly 'cheaper in the end' than those advertised heretofore at $3 and $6. istf dec 6

FARE REDUCED

TO ONE DOLLAR!

TO PROVIDENCE! UNRIVALLED EXPEDITION!
By Rail Road Cars and United States Mail Coaches.

THE TREMONT LINE, in conjunction with the Rail Road, is now prepared to convey to and from Providence, all passengers who may wish to avail themselves of this safe, elegant and expeditious conveyance.

The superiority of this route over all others, will appear obvious on a moment's reflection. The fact that passengers who leave Boston at 7 A. M, arrive in Providence as soon as those who leave two hours earlier—at 5 and stop to breakfast on the road—seems necessary only to be known, to induce all passengers to secure seats in the Rail Road Line.

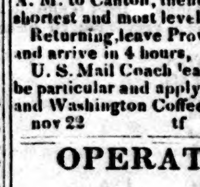
Cars leave depot, foot of the Common, every day at 7 A. M. to meet the boats. On Sunday, at 9. Also, at 11 A. M. to Canton, thence by coaches, via Foxboro' the shortest and most level route, to Providence.

Returning, leave Providence on the arrival of the boats and arrive in 4 hours.

U. S. Mail Coach leaves as usual at 5 A. M. For seats, be particular and apply at City Tavern, Brattle street, and Washington Coffee House, 158 Washington street.

nov 22 tf C. B WILDER, Agent.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.



DR B. T. PRESCOTT respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to attend to all branches of DENTAL SURGERY, at his place, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston—viz—Carious Teeth cleansed, filled and rendered equally useful as before decayed.

INCORRUPTIBLE, or PORCELAIN TEETH, in addition to all other artificial Teeth now in use, will be inserted from one to a full set, in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.

N. B. Dr P. also informs the public that he has availed himself of the services of an experienced operator from the city of New York, who will be constantly present.

nov 15 3m

INDIA RUBBER WATER PROOF CLOTH WAREHOUSE.

NO 52 WATER STREET—MERCHANTS' HALL, BOSTON.

THE Proprietors of the Boston and Lynn INDIA RUBBER FACTORY, are now ready to contract and furnish any quantity of the *Coated India Rubber Cotton Cloth*, of a superior quality, adapted to many useful purposes. Such as Carriage, Gig and Wagon Tops, Side Curtains and Boots, being more flexible and durable than any painted Canvass; Covering for Gun Powder Casks, Hat and Band-Boxes, Baggage Coverings for Stage Coaches, Hydrostatic Beds, Sick Bed Sheets, Stomach Bags for Hot Water, Injection Bags, Air Beds, Pillows and Cushions, &c. &c.

MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

Kept constantly for sale; Outside Coats; Pantaloons; Caps with Capes; Large Circular Spanish Capes; Swimming Belts; Life Preservers; Air Cushions; Hot Water Cushions for the stomach or feet; Improved Pantaloon Straps.

Garments from the *INDIA RUBBER CLOTH* are made up without sewing, which prevents all needleholes and have been proved by Pilots and seafaring men to be impervious to Air, or Water; always dry and ready to put on.

There will be a constant supply of these Goods from the Factory, of a quality surpassed by none.

Orders are solicited for any article manufactured from India Rubber Cloth.

Samples can be examined as above.

☞ Address C. C. NICHOLS & CO.

august 9 tf

NOT SELLING OFF AT COST

ALBRA WADLEIGH, No 132 Hanover street, wishing to reduce his stock of DRY GOODS will sell at as low prices as those who propose to sell at cost. He feels confident in asserting that many of his goods can be afforded at less prices than can be found at any other store, from the fact of his having purchased at a large discount [illegible] Assignees.

A. W. not wishing to delude customers by advertising prices for his goods, (and not knowing [illegible]) would request purchasers to call and examine his goods and real prices for themselves. dec 27

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

MUSICAL WORK BOXES, Work Boxes, furnished and unfurnished—Toilette and Dressing Cases: Music Boxes: a great variety of elegant French Fancy Boxes: Tea Cadys: Card Baskets: Card Cases: silver and ivory Emerys: Toilette Cushions: Screw Cushions: Pin Cushions: Porcelain Smelling Bottles: silver and shell Combs: rich Jewelry: rich Plated Buckles: elegant Bead Bags and Purses: ladies Pocket Books and Needle Books: Silk Reels: fine French Baskets: Miniature Tea Setts: Bronze Ink Stands: Thermometers, &c: Fire Screens; Bulb Vases; English Cutlery

GAMES. Chess Men and Boards; Battledoors and Birds; Loto; Dissected Maps and Prints; Revolving Alphabets and Figures; Dominoes; Chinese Puzzles; Games of Futurity, &c, &.

The above articles will be sold at very low prices by PENDLETON, 208 Washington street. dec 27

ADAMANTINE TEETH.

MR BEMIS, Dentist, (No 33 School street,) is able to exhibit to his Patients specimens of every variety of *mineral or incorruptible* Teeth; to explain the manner of adapting the several kinds to gold or platinum plates, and to the fangs of such teeth as may have become truncated or carious; and likewise to demonstrate the practicability of wearing any number of them, one or an entire set.

He is also able to manufacture a new kind of teeth, (the result of many years experimental research) to which he has given the distinctive epithet placed at the head of this notice. The natural appearance of these teeth, their beauty, and their strength, must recommend them; but it may be said, and with truth, that the teeth themselves are as durable as adamant and as incorruptible as the precious gems; and therefore, that the *fœtor oris*, or bad breath, (from the teeth in a state of decomposition,) may be overcome entirely by substituting the above *gems* or *precious teeth*, for those of decaying and corruptible substances.

Among the several kinds, alluded to above, will be found Teeth of all prices from five to fifty dollars each.

All Dental Operations attended to as usual, and at the *Old Prices for Cash*; but all professional services not settled for *instanter*, will be booked at 100 *per cent* above *the cash prices*, from and after the 1st of January, 1835.—Book accounts take up much valuable time, and are in other respects extremely inconvenient to the subscriber.

dec 27 3m S. A. BEMIS.

DANCING AT CONCERT HALL.

MR FROST has the honor to inform his friends, patrons and the public, that the last half of his present present School will commence on TUESDAY evening, Dec 30th. Those that intend joining will apply soon to Mr F. 4 Pond street, or at Franklin Hall, Thursday evening, Dec 25, or at Concert Hall on the above evening—the number of scholars being limited. Terms $5 for a couple. He will give but one lesson each week for the most part of the time.

N. B. No gentleman will be admitted to dance by the evening.

Mr Frost would inform the young ladies and gentlemen of this city that his next quarter or winter term will commence soon. Terms $8 dec 20

SATIN BEAVER HAT

THOMAS O. BRISCALL, the Original Manufacturer of *SATIN BEAVER HATS* in the New England England States, would inform his friends, customers and the public in general, that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Mr Charles I. Horsman, No 8 State street, where will be found a great assortment of HATS, and on as reasonable terms as can be had at any establishment in the city.

T. O. B. continues to manufacture the above article at his Factory, No 2 Congress Square where the public and the customers of the late firm of Briscall & Jack on can be accommodated promptly, and on the same terms as heretofore. tf oct 25

FALL CLOTHING.

R. RESTIEAUX, Jr, No 25 Congress street, has just received his Fall supply of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES* and *VESTINGS*, of the latest styles, which he will make to order, at the lowest prices, for Cash.—His friends and the public are requested to call before purchasing. oct 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
SYSTEM OF PAINTING,

TAUGHT BY
MESSRS WYATT & ACKERMAN.
At No 23 Washington street, and introduced by them into the United States.

MEZZOTINTO.

THIS beautiful and universally admired style of Landscape Painting, an imitation of the most exquisite engravings, is entirely adopted in preference or connection with the old system, through almost the whole of Europe, and admitted and adopted by Artists in this country as the most beautiful and more easily attained. A pupil receiving a course of lessons in Mezzotinto Painting, whereby they are taught every description of light and shade, after that two quarters sketching by a qualified master will gain more information than three years constant drudge at the old and tedious way. This is the plan pursued in Europe which prevents the pupil from feeling the disgust that so often arises from the long attention given in the old mode of teaching Landscape Painting.

CHINESE PAINTING.

This System comprehends the Painting of Flowers, Fruit Birds, &c. It embraces the true principles of light and shade, with the mixture of colors, and every thing necessary to render the pupil a person of taste and discernment in the fine arts, entirely independent of farther instruction.

This style of Painting is now taught by Messrs W. & A. in all its original purity, without any innovations and precisely as it was first taught by their Preceptor, the celebrated Salkelds, who introduced it into Europe from China, from which has emanated the many different Theorem daubings which have served only to disgust the learner and disgrace the beautiful original style.

TO BOTANISTS.—They solicit an inspection of their Wax Flowers, which are perfect illustrations of Botany, and might without difficulty be lectured from. Also their Wax Fruit, Shell Work, &c. &c. at their Exhibition Room, 28 Washington street, near Cornhill. Open from 9 till 5 nov 22

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

IN HARVARD PLACE.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he has associated with himself in his school, Mr AMOS BAKER, long and favorable known as an Instructer in Charlestown and Cambridgeport. In addition to those branches usually taught in his School, particular attention will be paid by Mr Baker to a class in Book-Keeping, who will be accommodated with a separate and convenient room. An accomplished Writing Master is constantly employed. Terms $10 per quarter, including stationary, for those who attend to Book-Keeping during the quarter $15. A continuance of a partronage, long enjoyed is respectfully solicited.

Mr Baker has also commenced an Evening School in the same place. (over Harvard Hall) where the same course of Instruction will be taught as in the day school.

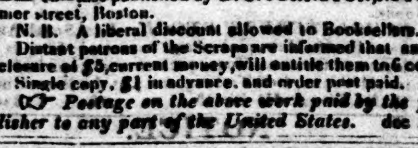
nov 29 3m ABEL WHITNEY.

OLD JAVA COFFEE,

ROASTED, ground, and put up in neat cannisters, ready for use. Also, Pulverized Loaf Sugar, a beautiful article for bar or family use. For sale by J. W. CARTER, Bromfield street. tf june 28

LIFE PRESERVERS.

THE *REAL WASH LEATHER UNDER SHIRTS* and *DRAWERS*, very valuable and highly recommended articles for debiliated persons and others liable to be affected by sudden changes of air, east winds, &c. For sale at KIMBALL'S, 12 Washington street, nov 29



NO 6, FOR 1835.

AN Annual, containing upwards of 40 original sketches—just published by D. C. JOHNSTON, No 4 Summer street, Boston.

N. B. A liberal discount allowed to Booksellers.

Distant patrons of the Scraps are informed that an enclosure of $5, current money, will entitle them to 6 copies. Single copy, $1 in advance, and order post paid.

☞ *Postage on the above work paid by the publisher to any part of the United States.* dec 13

PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTING.

MR R. ROWLEY respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has removed his Gallery of Paintings from 260 Washington street, to Pearl Place, No 11, where he invites the lovers of the art of Painting to call and examine the productions of his pencil.

Mr R. has arranged his rooms so as to receive visitors all hours of the day without interrupting his sitters, and those who do him the honor to call will not (as formerly) be turned away with the excuse of 'I am engaged please to call again.'

Mr R. takes this opportunity of rendering to his patrons his sincere thanks for their ample patronage, and he pledges himself to endeavor to merit a continuance of the same by paying strict attention to the wishes of those who may [illegible].

REMOVAL.

T. [illegible], Tailor, corner of No 5, [illegible] ing, Brattle Square. Cloths, Clothing, &c. cheap for cash. 3t dec 6

PARTRIDGE'S
ORIGINAL LEATHER PRESERVATIVE,
OR
OIL BLACKING,

A Patent Composition, for cleansing, nourishing, preserving and renewing the color of the Leather;
Rendering it soft, pliable and elastic, and when completely filled impenetrable by the wet—or water proof.

THIS Composition is not only the best, but the most convenient and cheapest article ever known for cleaning and preserving Chaise and Carriage Tops, Thorough Braces and Harness. It renovates and nourishes the Leather, renders it soft and elastic; renews the color and strength, and prevents it from drying and cracking.

For Boots and Shoes it is invaluable. When allowed to dry, it closes the pores of the Leather, and renders them impenetrable by the wet, and keeps them soft and comfortable to the feet.

For Factory Bands, it is peculiarly beneficial, giving them an adhesiveness and elasticity that no other substance will give.

It is also applicable to Engine Hose, Forge Bellows, Travelling Trunks, and to all leather exposed to the action of heat, cold or wet; and entirely supersedes the use of oil.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having made use of this Composition for the purposes above named, and finding it superior to any other article we have ever used, in its being not only more economical but more beneficial in its effects upon leather, we recommend it to the public as a highly useful and important discovery.

Boston—Galen Holmes; E. G. House.
New York—Edgar W. Davis.
Dunstable—Ph Adams.
Leicester—Samuel Watson.
Roxbury—Caleb Cushing.
Cambridge Port—John Cook.
} Who use the article on Boots, Shoes, Harnesses, Carriage Tops, &c

Medway—Carlton & Balch. } Who use the article in their Shoe manufactory.

Westborough—S. Mellen—having experienced its beneficial effects on Forge Bellows.

Niles & Whiting and W. J. Niles, who use the article on Carriage and Chaise Tops, and Harnesses, at their extensive Livery Establishments, Boston.

For a further recommendation of Partridge's Leather Preservative, the proprietor refers to every person who makes use of it. By many it is said that 'Leather will last nearly twice as long by using this composition, as it will without.'

Neatly put up in Tin Canisters with printed directions for its use; and packed in boxes of one dozen each. Also in canisters of one gallon and half gallon each.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by the Manufacturer's General Agent, JOHN H. ROGERS, No 50 Court street, Boston. Also by the principal Booksellers, Hardware Dealers, Shoe and Leather Dealers, and generally at the Country Stores. nov 15

DRAWING.

MR CASAS will commence with a new Class of Young Ladies, as soon as two more have applied. Lessons, two in each week.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.

MR CASAS is also forming a new Spanish Class, for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, to accommodate pupils from different schools.

dec 13 Joy's Building, Room 24.

MUSTARD.

WARRANTED of Superior quality. Fine and Superfine in Kegs, Cannister and Bottles manufactured and for sale wholesale and retail by DEXTER DANA, corner of Cross and Ann streets, Boston.

N. B. All kinds of Spices for sale or ground at short notice.

Also, Coffee burnt and ground for retailing.

nov 1 ly

MORISON'S PILLS
OR
HYGEIAN MEDICINE

IMPROVED.

THE *HYGEIAN MEDICINES* owe their origin to Mr Morrison, of London, who supposes all diseases to be caused by an impure state of the blood, and these Medicines by purifying that important fluid in the human system, cure all diseases. They are composed entirely of vegetables and warranted under oath not to contain one particle of mercurial or mineral preparation. They are harmless and pleasant in their operation and can be taken by persons of every age and in almost any situation. They have been before the puplic about ten years and have become so generally known that little need be said of their virtues and success as a *cure all* for every complaint. The General Agent has stated under oath that upwards of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars worth are annually sold in the United States: yet notwithstanding this, the Proprietors see fit to charge an enormous price for their Pills, which has induced the subscriber to make an accurate analysis of them, so as to enable him to prepare the same article, and to furnish the public, through the regular dealers in medicines, at half the price charged for those prepared by the British College of Health. He has made an improvement in No 1 Pills, and added a paper of Bitters to each package, and styles them the "Improved Hygeian Medicines." That they are composed of the same materials as the English can be proved by one of the best Chemists in the city of Boston, who has analyzed both and what is of the most importance, hundreds who have taken both Morison's and the Improved Hygeian Pills, can testify that there is no difference in their medicinal effects.

Prepared only at the Tremont Laboratory 178 Tremont street, Boston, by J. K. PALMER.

N. B. The genuine will be signed by the General Agent William H. Jones—to whom all orders must be directed, sold by Delano & Whitney; Trott & Co; Farnum Plummer; J. P. Whitwell and Wm Brown, Boston. nov 15

VEGETABLE
COUGH LOZENGES.

A PLEASANT, safe and efficacious remedy for Colds: Obstinate Coughs, Asthma, Croup, and all Pulmonary Affections, containing all the virtues of the different Cough Medicines in a more concentrated form, more pleasant than pills, more convenient and less liable to accident than in a liquid form, and by being slowly dissolved in the mouth will better allay the irritation of the throat, which is the immediate cause of Cough. This medicine is composed of vegetables, is perfectly safe and is recommended for children particularly in Croup. Prepared and sold at the Tremont Laboratory, by J. K. PALMER.—Sold also by Trott & Co., Delano & Whitney, Wm Brown, John S. Brown, J. P. Whitwell, E. S. Holden, T. Restieaux and E. L. Eliot. tf nov 29

FRENCH FUR SHOES.

JUST received a small lot of FRENCH FUR LINED WALKING SHOES—a beautiful article for the coming season for sale by THOMAS C. WALES No 195 Washington street. dec 6

SUPERFINE
READY MADE CLOTHING.

WHICH has been at No 8 Court street a short time, is now for sale at No 5, Congress Square.

Making the assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING* on hand quite extensive and will be sold *VERY CHEAP* WM R, KELLEY.

dec 6

TEXAS LANDS.

FOR sale *SCRIP* or Certificate admitting the holder to the privilege of locating the quantity of Land therein stipulated for and giving him the choice of the unlocated lands of the Galveston Bay and Texas Land Company's extensive tracts adjoining the Western border of the U S.—by the League of three miles square or 177 acres. The climate is mild, and that part of the country which is not on the sea coast, where the sugar cane is cultivated, is described by every settler and traveller as one of unequalled health and fertility. The finest long stapled Upland Cotton and Cuba Tobacco is produced in great abundance, indigo, the grape and mulberry are indigenous, and the wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, flax, hemp and potatoe crops are produced with but little labor. Immense herds of cattle and hogs pasture out all the year. The country is easy of access, and goods are imported free for the settler's own consumption, without duty, and he is freed from taxes, except in case of invasion, for ten years.

COLONY OF THE GALVESTON BAY AND
TEXAS LAND COMPANY.

A LARGE expedition for this flourishing Colony will sail from Boston the last of February. Two surveyors have been employed to survey a large tract of several hundred thousand acres, and persons emigrating in this expedition will have the first choice out of the above tracts. Houses have been erected at Anahuac, at the head of Galveston Bay, for the temporary accomodation of emigrants. Persons wishing to get information on soil climate, productions and present state of the country with a view to emigrate or purchase will call at the Office of the subscriber between the hours of 9 and 1 A. M. and from 2 till 5 P. M.

Apply, (if by letter, postpaid) to JAMES A. FOSTER, Land Agent: office, Rogers Buildings, No 3, up stairs, entrance No 7 Congress st, and No 3 Congress Square.

jan 3

WOOD AND COALS.

THE subscriber will receive orders for a few hundred [illegible] Coal, re[illegible] per ton [illegible] equal to any in the market, [illegible] per ton, [illegible]

Also, Wood and Foreign Coal [illegible] at [illegible] Charlestown Bridge; office, formerly [illegible] Bridge, Boston [illegible]

oct 28 tf JOHN DOAK.

RICH MANTEL GRATES.

A SUPERIOR article can be obtained at the Manufactory, No 9 Congress square, (up stairs.) Gentlemen about furnishing their Parlors or Chamber, with grates, will do well before purchasing to call and examine the Grates manufactured at this establishment.

☞ Grates made to order at short notice.

Gentlemen that are building, can be furnished with Grates of every variety, warranted inferior to none manufactured in the city. BENJAMIN BLANEY.

oct 4 3m

BURNS AND SCALDS.

A POSITIVE CURE.

ANTI-PHLOGISTIC PASTE, for Burns and Scalds, Erysipelas and Phlegmonous Inflammation, St Anthony's Fire, Erytheins, Shingles, Stings and Bites of Insects, Inflamed Blisters, Vegetable Poisons, Chapped Hands, &c. Fever Sores, (Necrosis) Biles, Inflamed Breasts, Whitlow, Abscesses, Carbuncles Gangreen, &c. &c. &c. Sore Legs, Ulcers of every description, Schirrous Tumors and Glands, Bruises and Sprains; Fractures, Contused and Lacerated Wounds: every grade of Gunshot Wounds. It is sure to give immediate relief, and a healthy action to the living parts, and we can hardly conceive of a fracture or wound so bad as to cause death or need amputation, if the Paste be timely and properly applied. All inflammations of a specific character, as Scrofulous Tumors, Glands, Ulcers and Abcesses; White Swellings and Inflamed Joints from any cause.

Scrofulous Humors and every other species of Eruption, as Salt Rheum, Herpes, Scalded Head, Ringworm, Pimpled Face, and Blotches. It is a specific for the Piles, giving immediate relief. Local Syphillitic Inflammation it is sure to remove, and prevent supperation in the worst cases.

In all the above diseases the Paste has but one action, which is the removal of heat, pain, swelling and more or less of fever; when this is done, nature soon finishes the cure, or the diseased parts become well simultaneously. It needs no certificates; use it, and you will know more of it than can be told you.

Sold wholesale and retail by TROTT & CO, 128 State street, Boston, and by Druggists in the city generally.—Also, by Asa B. Foster, Weston, (Vt) and A. & T. Hall, Keene, (N. H.) B. F. Brown, Salem, (Mass) J. R. Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.) J. Hubbard, Lowell, (Mass,) John H. Wheeler, Dover, (N. H.) dec 13

PATENT
COUGH CONFECTION.

Or the Compound Sugar of Honey, (Commonly called Cough Candy) prepared only by J. P. WHITWELL, Chemist, Boston, Mass.

THIS article is a complete substitute for the most approved and expensive Cough Medicines in use—it may be depended on in all cases of Coughs, Colds Asthmas, and all Pulmonary Affections, which are not of too long standing. The opening quality of the Honey is sufficiently counteracted by the other ingredients, and the preparation is extremely pleasant to the taste as well as perfectly safe, and may be taken until the stomach becomes cloyed, without the least injury—for a grown person, however, one or two ounces is sufficient at one time. All those, especially females and children, who are averse to medicines in the common and more nauseating forms, this article is particularly recommended. All the saccharine substances for these purposes before in use have more efficacy as a medicine than common sugar.

CAUTION. Imitations without number, some of them of dangerous, and all of doubtful tendency, will probably be got up under the title of 'Cough Candy"—beware of all such, and purchase only the "Patent Compound Sugar of Honey,' prepared as above.

Also, Chalastic Salve, an excellent article for burns, scalds, piles, frozen limbs and chapped hands. Price 25 cents a box

Sold by the Proprietor corner of Milk and Bath, directly opposite Pearl streets.

Also—North End by S. W. Fowle, Druggist, Corner of Prince and Salem street; South End by E. Pronk, Druggist Corner Pleasant and Washington street; West End by James Fowle, Druggist, corner of Green and Leveret street; *and at no other place.* 3m dec 13

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

50 READY made Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks will be sold low, if applied for soon, at No 280 Washington street, 3d door south from Summer street.

A few cut pieces of French Merino Cloths, of a very fine quality red, pink, blue, and moroon colors.

Also, a variety, of English and French Goods, Hosery Gloves, &c. by J NIGHTINGALE. 6t dec 13

REMOVAL.

CALVIN ELLIS, M. D has removed from No 21 to to 16 Summer street, next to Trinity Church, directly opposite his former stand.

DR ELLIS would take this opportunity to inform his friends and the public generally that, in connexion with his practice as a *PHYSICIAN*, he continues to perform *OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.* Having had several years experience in that branch of his profession, he hopes to meet the entire satisfaction of any who may need his services as a Dentist. tf aug 15

NEW AND FASHIONABLE.

RECEIVED this day, one case CASSIMERES, and one case VESTINGS, direct from London, by the Virginia, at New York. The above are of superior quality, and the latest and most fashionable goods received from England.

nov 22 JOHN G. WYMAN, 71 Washington St.

NOTICE.

BRAMAN'S BATHS, near the Mill Dam, will be open in future only on Saturday and Sundays.

TREMONT BATHS, at Tremont House, open every day except Sunday afternoon, for ladies and gentlemen. A female constantly in attendance. dec 20

BLONDE GOODS.

ONE case just received, containing Demi Veils, Scarfs and Hdkfs.

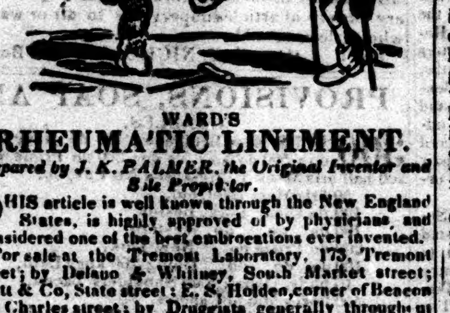
Also—One case Wadded Robe, new patterns and extra sizes. For sale very low by E. K. WHITAKER.

dec 20.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Stock and stand to Mr T. O. BRISCALL takes great pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of his former friends and customers. CHAS I. HORSMAN.

nov 8 tf



WARD'S
RHEUMATIC LINIMENT.

Prepared by J. K. PALMER, the Original Inventor and Sole Proprietor.

THIS article is well known through the New England States, is highly approved of by physicians, and considered one of the best embrocations ever invented.

For sale at the Tremont Laboratory, 173, Tremont street; by Delano & Whitney, South Market street; Trott & Co, State street; E. S. Holden, corner of Beacon and Charles street; by Druggists generally throughout the N. E. States. nov 29

FRENCH HAIR WORK.

E. E. DYER has just received a part of his Fall supply of Parisian *HAIR WORK*, consisting of Ladies' and Gentleman's Wigs and Top Pieces, of superior quality; Curled Hair, Puffs, and Frigetts; Long Hair, Band and Braids, and materials used in the manufacture of said work, which he offers at fair prices for cash or approved credit tf sept 13

CHILBLAINS.

ALBERT'S SPECIFIC.

LONG known and highly celebrated for the cure of that troublesome complaint chilblains. It can be used by adults and children without the least trouble or inconvenience.

It operatives as a preventive and in all, it cures; cures are often effected in twenty four hours and severe cases in 2 to 4 days. Price 25 cts.

For sale at Brewer & Brothe, J. M. Smith, Wm Brown Washington street; Ebenezer Wight Milk street; J. A. Preston Federal street; Joseph Kidder, T Restieaux, Chas French Hanover street; S. W. Fowle Prince street, Chas Holbrook Leverett street; J. L. Moffat Chambers street, Boston. 3m dec 6

GLASS DOOR PLATES,

DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS AND NUMBERS.

MANUFACTURED and Warranted by the New England Glass Company—the most durable and ornamental articles for outside and inside doors.—Specimens of various kinds constantly on hand and may be seen at their Ware House, No 119 Washington street, Boston. 3m nov 1

RICH DRESS STOCKS.

FASHIONABLE styles of bow and plain plaited bow, plain and handkerchief Satin and Bombazine STOCKS, made in the best manner, for sale by the doz or single by [illegible]

nov 8

JOB PRINTING,

OF ALL DESCRIPTION NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEWAPOTHECARY'S SHOP

BY E. SMITH, No 36 High Street, Boston. The above establishment is new—being the only one in Boston, if not in the whole country—where there is not an article of poison kept, either mineral or vegetable, under the name of medecine. The proprietor has tried the experiment of administering vegetable medicines only, for about seventeen years, and has succeeded beyond what was at first contemplated.

The present patronage encourages the proprietor to continue preparing and vending such simple and compound medicines, as are the most certain to relieve the sick and lame.

In connexion with the above establishment is a large and convenient "HOSPITAL AND BOARDING HOUSE," where the sick and lame may resort to obtain relief, on reasonable terms, where are skillful physicians and attentive and experienced nurses.

The following are among the many compounds, kept constantly for sale:—*Vegetable Powders*—*Hygeian Compound*—for colds; costiveness &c. *American Hygeian Pills*—for headache, pain in the stomach and bowels, stranguary and piles. *Peach Cordial*—useful to regulate and increase the appetite, help digestion &c. *Restorative*—for obstructions in the liver and kidneys, despepsia, stranguary and female complaints in general. *Vegetable Improved Elixir*—excellent for removing pain in the stomach and bowels, and rheumatic complaints. *Bitters*—to help digestion and regulate the stomach and bowels. *Botanic Ointment*—a certain cure for humors, corns, rheumatic complaints, chilblains, chapped hands, weakness and pain in the back, cuts and burns. *Ointment*—very useful for salt rheum, leprosy &c. *Salve*—for sores. *Tooth Wash*—for cleansing the mouth and teeth, and for canker in the mouth. *Tooth Powders*,—to remove scurvey. *Cephalic Snuff*—for removing cold and pain in the head, and pain in the eyes. *Cough Powders*—excellent for cold in the throat and whooping cough. *Cough Drops*—for difficulty in the throat, coughs and colds. *Nerve Drops.*—for calming the system, causing easy and refreshing sleep. *Eye Water*—for sore or inflamed eyelids &c. *Syrup*—suitable for children troubled with worms. *Catholicon*—useful in consumptive cases. *Lip Salve*—very useful. *Cathartic Drops*—for costiveness, a certain cure.

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